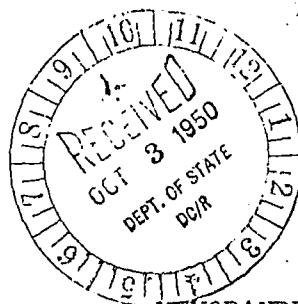


EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.



F810.004-1447
EUR INDEX

ACTION
is assigned to

MEMORANDUM.

PREVIOUS
701.5864/447
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D/R

A Swedish citizen, Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, who was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, disappeared during the street fighting that took place before the Soviet Army finally captured the city in 1945. All efforts to find Wallenberg have been in vain.

In a concentration camp outside Moscow a Swedish newspaper man, Mr. Edward af Sandeberg, who was interned there but released soon afterwards, in April 1946 met a Rumanian national who stated that he had seen Wallenberg working in a factory outside Moscow in the beginning of 1946. Sandeberg could only remember that the Rumanian was called "Carl" by his fellow-prisoners in the camp. "Carl's" best friend was a young American, Rudolph Samebolt, who had been arrested by the Russians in Austria. Sandeberg and Samebolt were released at the same time and travelled together from Moscow to Frankfurt/Oder, where Samebolt was arrested once more by the Soviet authorities. When Sandeberg arrived in Berlin in May 1946, he notified the American Military Police about the detention of Samebolt. Sandeberg says that another American, John Gibran, was in the same train. A viceconsul at the American Embassy in Moscow, Wallace, had arranged the necessary permits for the two Americans. Sandeberg believes that Samebolt might know the exact address of the Rumanian, who is said to have been released

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in May 1946. Through the Rumanian it might be possible to learn what finally happened to Wallenberg.

The Swedish Consulate General in Berlin has, with the help of the American Occupation Authorities, tried to find out the address of Samebolt. This attempt failed, however, and the Consulate was advised that the matter should be taken up with the Department of State.

It might be added that in April 1947 a step brother of Wallenberg's, Mr. Guy von Dardel, visited the Honorable Arthur H. Vandenberg, United States Senate. Mr. Vandenberg was thereafter in touch with the Department of State and received a letter from the then Acting Secretary, Mr. Dean Acheson, dated April 23, 1947, a copy of which Mr. von Dardel received.

Washington, D.C., September 18, 1950.

F810 001-1413

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

UNCLASSIFIED

F782324-1777

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : PD - Mrs. Shipley
DS - Mr. Hunt ✓

FROM : BNA - Mr. Hulley *BNA*

SUBJECT: Whereabouts of U.S. citizens who may have information concerning RAOUL WALLENBERG.

memo to BK:mg
DATE: 10/26/50
1950
BK:mg 10-27-50

In connection with the long-continued efforts of the Swedish Government to locate Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish Embassy in its memorandum of September 18, 1950 (copy attached) asked the assistance of the Department in attempting to locate an American named RUDOLPH SAMEBOLT. It also is possible that another American, JOHN GIBRAN, might have information concerning Wallenberg or Samebolt. Although Wallenberg was at various times reported with the Soviet Army or in the Soviet Union, nothing definite has been heard from him since January 1945.

Because Wallenberg had the support of the U.S. War Refugee Board in his efforts on behalf of the victims of fascism in Hungary, and in view of the interest of his step-brother in this country, the Department has endeavored so far as practicable to assist the Swedish efforts since 1945 to ascertain the fate of Wallenberg. Therefore, in an effort to follow up the present lead, it is requested that you have a thorough check made of your respective files for information concerning the Americans SAMEBOLT and GIBRAN. From the information in the attached memorandum it would not appear that either man was a member of the armed forces nor that further efforts to trace Samebolt with the help of U.S. military authorities in Berlin would be likely to yield positive results. Should the files of the Department reveal no information concerning either Samebolt or Gibran, we have in mind sending an inquiry to the Embassy in Moscow.

Enclosure:

Memorandum of September 18, 1950.

UNCLASSIFIED

EUR:BNA:GCHilliker:hw

UNCLASSIFIED

E783331-1778

MEMORANDUM

A Swedish citizen, Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, who was attached to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, disappeared during the street fighting that took place before the Soviet Army finally captured the city in 1945. All efforts to find Wallenberg have been in vain.

In a concentration camp outside Moscow a Swedish newspaper man, Mr. Edward af Sandeberg, who was interned there but released soon afterwards, in April 1946 met a Rumanian national who states that he had seen Wallenberg working in a factory outside Moscow in the beginning of 1946. Sandeberg could only remember that the Rumanian was called "Carl" by his fellow-prisoners in the camp. "Carl's" best friend was a young American, Rudolph Sanebolt, who had been arrested by the Russians in Austria. Sandeberg and Sanebolt were released at the same time and travelled together from Moscow to Frankfurt/Oder, where Sanebolt was arrested once more by the Soviet authorities. When Sandeberg arrived in Berlin in May 1946, he notified the American Military Police about the detention of Sanebolt. Sandeberg says that another American, John Gibran, was in the same train. A viceconsul at the American Embassy in Moscow, Wallace, had arranged the necessary permits for the two Americans. Sandeberg believes that Sanebolt might know the exact address of the Rumanian, who is said to have been released in May 1946. Through the Rumanian it might be possible to learn what finally happened to Wallenberg.

The Swedish Consulate General in Berlin has, with the help of the American Occupation Authorities, tried to find out the address of Sanebolt. This attempt failed, however, and the Consulate was advised that the matter should be taken up with the Department of State.

It might be added that in April 1947 a step-brother of Wallenberg's, Mr. Guy von Dardel, visited the Honorable Arthur H. Vandenberg, United States Senate. Mr. Vandenberg was thereafter in touch with the Department of State and received a letter from the then Acting Secretary, Mr. Dean Acheson, dated April 23, 1947, a copy of which Mr. von Dardel received.

Washington, D.C., September 18, 1950.
Embassy of Sweden.

DIVISION OF PROTECTIVE SERVICES

F810001-1475

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

~~F763381-1776~~

TO : BNA - Mr. Benjamin M. Hulley

DATE: October 27, 1950

FROM : DS - E. J. Madill *EJM*

SUBJECT: Your memorandum of October 26 concerning the whereabouts of persons who may have knowledge of Raoul Wallenberg

DS' records show that in despatch 1617, September 10, 1947 Moscow reported that John Gibran departed March 15, 1946 en route to the United States through Germany with USSR repatriation organization. His address in the United States was given as 50 Anderson Street, Union City, New Jersey, the home of his sister, Mary G. Andrews.

According to this despatch a Rudolph Sambolt, no address in United States given, departed April 9, 1946 through Germany with USSR repatriation organization. On June 21, 1946 this same Rudolph Sambolt executed an application for a repatriation loan at Berlin on which he stated that he was born September 9, 1924 at Coreapolis, Pennsylvania. His sponsor was given as John Sambolt, Coreapolis, Pennsylvania. He arrived at New York July 15, 1946 on the SS MARINE FLASHER. A notation on his card in DS' records states: "10-2-46 See copy of confidential memorandum to FC from FBI sent to AEC (Albert E. Clattenburg, former chief of DS) by Mr. Neal of FC". If you believe that this memorandum would be of assistance to you perhaps SY would be in a position to furnish it.

5-D-251
This document released to
public per *M. J. W. E. E. E.*

12/5/75

CON:DS:BKeller:MG

BK

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FW 601.5864/9-1850

CS/M

J.B. 601.5864/9-1850

F783321-1775

F810001-1416

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : BNA - Mr. Hulley

DATE: November 3, 1950

FROM : PD

SUBJECT: F130-Wallenberg, Raoul

5-D-251 12/5/75

This document released to
public per *M Jorubek*

With reference to your memorandum of October 26, 1950 regarding the whereabouts of two American citizens, Rudolph Samebolt and John Gibran, who may have information concerning Raoul Wallenberg, you are informed that a search of the files of this Division fails to disclose a record of Samebolt or Gibran.

RJR
RUTH SHIPLEY

FW 601.5864/9-1850

CS/M

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6/18

765 601.5864/9-1850

F763321-1779

F810001-1417

EM 5-D257

This document released to

12/5/75

Pa Myerabek

MEMORANDUM

With reference to the memorandum of the Swedish Embassy dated September 18, 1950, there is the following information in the files of the Department of State concerning the address of Rudolph Samebolt, who may have knowledge relating to Raoul Wallenberg.

It was reported in September 1947 by the American Embassy in Moscow that a Rudolph Sambolt had left the Soviet Union on April 9, 1946. On June 21, 1946, he applied at Berlin for repatriation to the United States, giving his birthplace as Coreapolis, Pennsylvania, and his birthdate as September 9, 1924. His sponsor was given as John Sambolt, Coreapolis, Pennsylvania. Despite the difference in spelling it seems likely that this is the man about whom the Embassy inquired.

Rudolph Sambold,

601.5864/9-1850

601.5864/9-1850
CS/H

F7E3331-1780

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Rudolph Sambold, apparently not the same individual mentioned above, wrote to the Department of State on July 11, 1947, concerning passage to the United States from Vienna for his family. His address at that time was Post Office Box 24, Freedom, Pennsylvania. Another letter from Rudolph Sambold, referring to property in Austria, was dated January 6, 1948, and came from 524 Locust Place, Sewickley, Pennsylvania.

Of possible interest to the Embassy is the address given by John Gibran when he left the Soviet Union in March 1946 for repatriation. This address was in care of his sister, Mary G. Andrews, Fifty Anderson Street, Union City, New Jersey.

Department of State,

Washington, November 20, 1950.

EUR:BNA:GGH:lliker:hw

11/15/50

S/S-CR

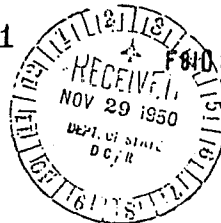
11/15/50 PM

BNA

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EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
WASHINGTON 8, D.C.

No. 466



640001-1419

ACTION
is assigned to

EHK

5-D-251

This document released to
public per *Myerbach*

12/5/75

DC/R

100-100000
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The Ambassador of Sweden presents his compliments to
the Honorable the Secretary of State and has the honor to
acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the memorandum of the
Department of State, dated November 20, 1950, concerning Mr.
Raoul Wallenberg.

EUR: RHR: L. E. Williams

Washington, D.C., November 27, 1950.

*Copy of L. E. Williams dated Nov 18, 1950
601.5864/1-1950*

*Report of L. E. Williams: accepted
Raoul Wallenberg's letter in a
letter dated 21 Nov 1950*

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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THE SECRETARY
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EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

Handed by Prof. Boheman
to Mr. Rayner Mar 21, 51

This document released to public per M-107-1061

MEMORANDUM



Geno. prap. d. 5/1/51
EUR: Birt-Gebelstein: 21-

Would it be possible to learn from the files

of the War Refugee Board the approximate amount of the sum or the sums which through the then American Legation in Stockholm were paid out to Raoul Wallenberg for his actions in Budapest at the end of the war? These questions were at the time handled by the attaché at the Legation, Iver C. Olsen, who represented the War Refugee Board.

Washington, D.C., March 21, 1951.

601.5864/3-2151

See #172
Sold to Embassy
601.5864/5-1151

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FR10001-1421

Memorandum of Conversation

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: March 21, 1951

SUBJECT:

DECLASSIFICATION DATE 12/5/75
PER M. J. G. OFFICE: EUR
FADRC FOI CASE NO. 5-D-251

PARTICIPANTS: Erik Boheman, Ambassador of Sweden
Mr. G. Hayden Raynor, Director, BNA
Mr. Benjamin M. Hulley, Officer in Charge, Northern European Affairs

COPIES TO: EUR, E, RA, BNA
American Embassy, Stockholm.

The Ambassador came to leave a memorandum on the disappearance of Wallenberg in 1945.

He then talked about his recent visit to Sweden where he had contributed a good deal to the discussions on the control of exports to the East. He had just received a message to the effect that exclusive of ball bearings out of 300 million kroner worth of exports to the East last year only 2 million worth were goods on the International List. (He called it the Embargo List.)

He talked about the growing problem of inflation in Sweden and the high level of employment and production. Mentioning the raw materials committee on wood-pulp which is now proposed, he said that Sweden had been opposed to such a committee. Swedish producers, of course, enjoy high prices now prevailing as this brings in foreign exchange. He spoke of the effect which the committee on certain non-ferrous metals had had in lowering the price of tungsten by suspending orders until a general program was set up.

He mentioned the problem of the 38th parallel in Korea and appeared sympathetic with our general attitude toward it.

Ans: 15-7

Rev: -----

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5-D-251

This document released to
public per *M. J. W. H. H.*

12/5/75

MEMORANDUM

The Department of State acknowledges the receipt of the memorandum from the Embassy of Sweden dated March 21, 1951, in which information was requested concerning payments made by Mr. Iver C. Olsen to Raoul Wallenberg.

Mr. Olsen recalls that during the period when he represented the War Refugee Board in Stockholm, he made three separate payments, indirectly, to Mr. Wallenberg. Except for the first of these, he states that the payments were made by depositing money in the Stockholms Enskilda Bank in Mr. Wallenberg's name, or possibly in a joint account held by Mr. Wallenberg and himself.

According to Mr. Olsen the first payment, in the amount of 10,000 kronor, was made in cash to Mr. Wallenberg through a third person in Stockholm. This was for the purpose of financing Mr. Wallenberg's preparations and travel to Budapest.

The second and third payments Mr. Olsen believes were in the amounts of 50,000 and 200,000 kronor deposited in the Enskilda Bank.

DC/R
Ans. <i>3</i>
Rev. <i>1</i>
Cat. <i>101</i>

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CS/H

~~178333-1784~~

-2-

Bank. He states that the latter amount was contributed by the American Joint Distribution Committee and that, since Mr. Wallenberg used very little of it, the remainder was later returned to the Committee.

It is believed that the above-mentioned transactions could be verified by reference to the receipts and other records which are now in the Archives of the United States. However, Mr. Cisen suggests that, except in the case of the small initial payment, an exact and more complete statement of payments and withdrawals would be available from the Enskilda Bank.

Department of State,

Washington, May 3, 1951.

S/S - CR

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MAY 3 1951

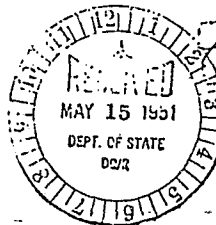
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EMBASSY OF SWEDEN
WASHINGTON 8, D.C.

Nr.172.



RUR INDEX

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all
601.5864/3-2151

DC/R

Memorandum.

The Embassy of Sweden acknowledges the receipt of the memorandum from the Department of State, dated May 3, 1951, and has the honor to express its best thanks for the information courteously given concerning certain payments made by Mr. Iver C. Olsen to Raoul Wallenberg.

Washington, May 11, 1951.

This document released to public per *M. J. G. J. G.*

12/5/75 5-D-251

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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To Embassy of Sweden

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CONFIDENTIAL
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DECLASSIFICATION DATE 12/5/75
PER M. Jernberg OFFICE EIR
FADRC FOI CASE NO. 5-D-251

MEMORANDUM

The receipt is acknowledged of the Embassy's memorandum No. 217, dated July 10, 1951, concerning the possibility that the experiences of Robert A. Vogeler while in an Hungarian prison might assist in efforts to learn the whereabouts of Raoul Wallenberg.

The Department has not yet completed its interviews with Mr. Vogeler, who is at present on an extended vacation in the western United States. The Embassy is informed, however, that Mr. Vogeler has stated to the Department on several occasions that he was held incommunicado from the time of his arrest until the time of his release.

When Mr. Vogeler returns from his vacation, the

Department

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Department will be very glad to discuss the Wallenberg case with him and to ask him for his recollection of any facts which may be pertinent to this subject.

Department of State

Washington, D.C. July 21, 1951.

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MA
MA (from left)
EUR:BNA:GChalliker:EUR:EE:RM:Kilsson:jt 7-27-51
Pol

Dear Mr. President

RESPECTFULLY REFERRED
TO THE
SECRETARY OF STATE

I hope that your
Secretary will read this
important letter for you

The Assistant to the President

Please - next time - when you
Mr. President write to General
Zhukoff - ask him if he
can help the Swedish
prisoner, Raoul Wallenberg
to be a free man
home to Sweden
can help - please do that
and you will be the most
wonderful person in the world
God bless you!

Miss Linnea Gryn
6735 Winderm Rd
Seattle 5, Wash

P.S. I am a Swedish

RM/R
Central
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FOIO 001-1428

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

Dear Miss Grym:

After consideration at the White House, your letter to the President has been sent to the Department of State so that we might also see your comments. Thank you for making them available.

Sincerely yours,

For the Acting Secretary of State:

John P. Meagher
Chief
Public Services Division

Miss Linnea Grym,
6435 Winderm Road,
Seattle 5, Washington.

FB10001-1429

AIR PRIORITY
PRIORITY

CONFIDENTIAL
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

MAY 22 1959

FROM AmLegation Budapest

643
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

May 20, 1959

DATE

REF : Embassy Stockholm's Despatch No. 1042 dated April 28, 1959

EUR INDEX

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F OTHER
	EUR-5	RN/R-2, IRC-8, L-2, SY-2, S/S-3, S/P-1, C-1, C
	5/28	CIA-15

SUBJECT: Wallenberg Case

601.5740/4:117 4003
EUR. IRC. L. SY-S/S-S/P-C-6-C-6

The Swedish Charge d'Affaires a.i. in Budapest came to see me a few weeks ago to ask whether anyone on the Legation staff had heard of a broadcast reportedly made about two or three months ago by Budapest radio regarding the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. The Swedish Foreign Office had received reports that Budapest radio in one of its international broadcasts had made the statement that Wallenberg had been killed by the Nazis during the German occupation of Hungary. The statement was apparently made in reply to a letter from some Swedish national outside Hungary asking why a Wallenberg street existed in Budapest.

After making inquiry among the staff, I found that no-one had heard any such broadcast. I therefore suggested to the Swedish Charge that his Embassy in Washington might be instructed to make inquiries at the Department in the thought that the broadcast, if it had actually occurred, might have been monitored by one of our stations.

Neither this Legation nor the Swedish Legation has seen any press reports in Hungary to the effect that Wallenberg may have been executed by the Nazis.

Garret G. Ackerson, Jr.
Charge d'Affaires ad interim

Copy to AmEmbassy Stockholm

GGAckersonJr:lw
REPORTER

CONFIDENTIAL

ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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FOI 001 - 1138

VIA AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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601.5864/6.2

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : Amembassy, STOCKHOLM

1138

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

June 2, 1959

DATE

REF :

For Dept. Use Only	ACTION:	DEPT.
	REC'D	OTHER
	6/5	06/14 15 CCB-1 USIA 10 010-4 Army - 4 Navy

SUBJECT: Notes Exchanged Between Swedish and Soviet Governments Concerning *Civ. 1*
Raoul Wallenberg; *moscow - 1 Helsinki - 1 Stockholm - 1*

On May 28, 1959, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement that there had been a new exchange of notes between the Swedish and Soviet Governments concerning Raoul WALLENBERG.

The most recent of the earlier Swedish notes on this subject was dated February 17, 1957, and delivered to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 19, 1957. The text of this note, as well as an extensive review of the circumstances surrounding the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Wallenberg in Budapest in 1944, after the Red Army entered the city, were reported in Embassy despatches No. 964, February 25, 1957, and No. 989, March 5, 1957. A recent conversation on this subject between an Embassy officer and an officer in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was reported in despatch No. 1042, April 28, 1959.

The press release from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (English translation enclosed) stated that on February 9, 1959, the Swedish Government requested that the Soviets investigate whether Wallenberg had been held in the Vladimir prison, which is located some 200 kilometers east of Moscow. The Soviet Government's reply of March 6, 1959, stated that the investigation had been made as requested by the Swedish Government, but that nothing had been revealed and that the information of the Swedish Government concerning Wallenberg's presence in Vladimir had not been confirmed.

The Swedish press release did not indicate how long after 1947--the date the Soviet Government reported that Mr. Wallenberg had died--Wallenberg is believed to have been alive. The press reported that one of the persons who reported knowing of Mr. Wallenberg after 1947 was a Swiss, Emil BRUGGER, who stated that he had been in contact with Wallenberg in the Vladimir prison on August 4, 1954. Brugger stated that, by means of knocking on the wall, Wallenberg had given him this message: "Wallenberg--First Secretary in the Swedish Mission in Budapest, taken in 1945." Brugger stated that he replied, giving his name and stating that he had been taken from Vienna in 1948. Brugger reported that Wallenberg asked him to contact Swedish authorities if he (Brugger) was released, since Wallenberg was not permitted to have any correspondence. Another returning prisoner, unidentified, except as a German was reported to have stated that he had been in the Vladimir prison from spring to fall of 1956, during which time he had been in contact with a Soviet citizen who had been in the Vladimir prison since 1945. The Soviet citizen reported that Wallenberg had been in the Vladimir prison after 1947, the date that Wallenberg had been reported dead by the Soviet authorities.

GASTanford/ahm

REPORTER

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ACTION COPY — DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FILED
16 1959

This document must be retained in the R/R/R Central Files

001-0004/01100

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(Classification)

Page 2 of
Encl. No. 1138
Desp. No. Stockholm
From Stockholm

A spokesman of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee, made up of friends and relatives of Mr. Wallenberg, has informed the press that there are a number of witnesses who have given testimony proving that Wallenberg was interned in various Russian prisons several years after his alleged death in 1947, and that the committee is confident that, with the help of the Swedish Government, Wallenberg will soon be back in Sweden.

In addition to the press release issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Minister UNDÉN made the following statement to the press: "It is difficult to judge the value of statements made by former Soviet prisoners. However, we will continue to take cognizance of any clues that may present themselves. It is an open question whether the matter will be taken up with the Soviet Chief of Government during his visit here. There is nothing to prevent this from being done. We have systematically sought to question people who have returned from imprisonment in Russia, regardless of their nationality, about Wallenberg. Some of them have made certain statements to the effect that Wallenberg was in a prison in Vladimir at a later time than that which the Russians have given as the day of his death, namely July 17, 1947. These statements caused us to turn to the Soviet Government with the request for an investigation whether Wallenberg could have been in the prison mentioned at any time after 1947. However, no new information resulted from the Russian investigation."

The Swedish press had been unaware of the renewed efforts on the part of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs to learn about Wallenberg's fate and whereabouts and commended the Government for not having been satisfied with the many negative replies which it had received from Moscow. Conservative "Svenska Dagbladet" considered the latest Soviet denial to be less categorical than previously, and stated that the Swedish Government was justified in continuing to press the case. The paper suggested that Khrushchev's forthcoming visit to Stockholm in August will present "a ready opportunity once again to impress upon the Soviet rulers the burden created for Swedish-Russian relations by the unsolved Wallenberg affair." The statement on this subject by Foreign Minister Undén given above is somewhat less categorical but it is probable that the whereabouts and fate of Wallenberg will be one of the questions raised by the Swedish Government during Khrushchev's forthcoming visit.

For the Chargé d'Affaires, a.i.:

G. Alonzo Stanford
G. Alonzo Stanford
Second Secretary

Enclosure: *at*

Press Release.

Department please pass:

Amembassies Moscow, Helsinki, Oslo, Copenhagen.
Amlegation, Budapest.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY

UNCLASSIFIED

(Classification)

Page 1 of

Encl. No. 1

Desp. No. 1138

From Stockholm

Ministry for Foreign Affairs Press Release, May 28, 1959.

In its note of February 17, 1957, to the Soviet Government the Swedish Government stated that it reserved the right to present further material concerning Raoul Wallenberg, which was considered to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.

The Swedish authorities have continued to examine carefully all traces concerning Wallenberg's stay in the Soviet Union. In this connection there have been brought to their knowledge several accounts from persons, who have returned from Soviet imprisonment, implying that after 1947 Wallenberg had been in a prison at Vladimir, some 200 kilometers east of Moscow.

Because of this information the Swedish Government requested in a note, which was handed over to the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs on February 9, 1959, that an investigation be made to establish whether Wallenberg had been in the Vladimir prison.

The reply of the Soviet Government, dated March 6, 1959, stated that the investigations which had been requested in the Swedish note had been carried out, but had not revealed anything new in the matter and that the information of the Swedish Government concerning Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir had not been confirmed.

Translator: MLHaijlen-Rylander.

UNCLASSIFIED

AIR POUCH

PRIORITY

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(Security Classification)

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FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

658.61/10-956

4R 601.5861
261.5811

FROM : AmEmbassy STOCKHOLM

386

DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

October 9, 1956

DATE

REF :

OCT 10 1956

13 For Dept. Use Only	ACTION	DEPT.
	REC'D	IN F OTHER
	10-16	RM/12 CL-1-6 L-2 P-1 U/P-1 CIA-15 USA-10 OCA-1

SUBJECT: NEW SWEDISH REPRESENTATION TO MOSCOW ON WALLENBERG CASE

The Swedish Foreign Office announced on September 28, 1956 that a "new serious reminder" had been made in Moscow the day before on the Raoul WALLENBERG case.

In an unusually sharp memorandum, by Swedish standards, the Foreign Office stated, according to a communique which it issued to the press:

"In a Memorandum handed by the Swedish Charge d'Affaires to Vice Foreign Minister ZACHAROV it was first recalled that the Soviet Government in connection with Prime Minister ERIANDER'S and Interior Minister HEDLUND'S visit to Moscow end March-early April 1956 had undertaken to study carefully the exhaustive material at that time submitted by Sweden and to advise the Swedish Government of the results of this study. The Memorandum then stated that it is consequently now almost half a year since the Soviet Government promised to start its new investigations. The Swedish Government establishes that during this time, when repeated reminders have been made to the Soviet authorities, it has not received any information on the result of the investigations. Because of this, it wishes to underscore anew the enormous importance it attaches to this affair. It has been a source of great disappointment both for the Swedish Government and the Swedish public that the Soviet Government has not even seen fit to supply any information on what has thus far transpired through the investigations."

With the sole exception of the Communist organs, the entire Swedish press welcomed this new reminder. In an unusual departure from its normal practice with the press the Foreign Office confirmed that this was an especially sharply worded representation. The unanimous gist of the press reaction to the reminder was to lay emphasis on the strong public demand that Moscow stop irritating Swedish patience and at last clarify the circumstances surrounding the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg. It was recalled that after the Moscow visit of Prime Minister Eriander and Interior Minister Hedlund this spring and their subsequent presentation of material in Swedish possession to the

JSweeney/mk

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Page 2 of

Encl. No. _____

Desp. No. 386

From Stockholm

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Soviet authorities documenting Wallenberg's whereabouts on various occasions in different Russian prisons and concentration camps, the following had happened:

- (1) During the Stockholm visit last May of a delegation from the Supreme Soviet the Russians requested, and later received, "supplementary information on the testimony concerning Wallenberg in Swedish hands.
- (2) In June, 1956 the Swedish Foreign Office informed the press that the Government was still waiting for a Soviet reply.
- (3) In July, 1956 Soviet Ambassador RODIONOV called on the Foreign Office and advised that the results of the investigation into the Wallenberg case made by the Soviet authorities would be forthcoming "shortly".
- (4) During August the Raoul Wallenberg Committee (made up of 25 prominent private citizens) appealed to the Government to summon the Foreign Relations Council for consultations on what steps to take next.

An editorial in semi-official Social Democratic Morgon Tidningen on September 29, which has been widely quoted and endorsed by other papers, stated that there should be no doubt among the Soviet leaders that the Swedish people looked upon the lack of Soviet information on the Wallenberg case as a highly serious matter:

"Yet, the reply is still missing. Why? This is a question which the Swedish nation asks itself. If there is any seriousness at all behind the East's talk about a desire to bring about friendly relations, it should be a natural thing that what has become a whole nation's concern not be ignored but, instead, an open and honest account be given of the measures taken and of the results achieved. The renewed Swedish reminder is well motivated. The serious tone corresponds to the sentiments among the Swedish people in this matter. Why is the Soviet Union silent on Wallenberg?"

Liberal Dagens Nyheter September 29, noting that it is now more than eleven years since Raoul Wallenberg disappeared, found that it was "about time" for the Swedish Foreign Office to employ strong words in the latest note to Moscow. This paper continued:

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Page 3 of

Encl. No. _____

Desp. No. 386

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"It is known that on Sweden's part the most detailed information has been submitted to Moscow concerning Raoul Wallenberg's imprisonment in Russia. It is out of the question for the Soviet authorities not to have been able to trace him. In the Wallenberg case the Soviet Union's brazen nonchalance vis-a-vis elementary Swedish demands has crystallized. If even after the latest Swedish note the Russian reply should not come forward, all that remains for the Swedish Government is to place the cards on the table and give an exhaustive account of all the facts in the case of Wallenberg."

Conservative Sydsvenska Dagbladet wrote October 2:

"The Swedish Government's note in the Wallenberg affair was certainly warranted. It should have come months ago. The nonchalance shown by the Soviet authorities in this matter is unbelievable. Six months have past since the Soviet leaders promised to supply information on Wallenberg's fate. Since then Moscow has been silent. We have been given one more proof of how little Moscow cares about the most well-founded and legitimate Swedish demands."

The Foreign Office is very much concerned about the Raoul Wallenberg case and has done a tremendous amount of work to obtain information about this missing Swede who at the time of his disappearance possessed diplomatic status. Of necessity a large portion of this work has been done without publicity and under classified circumstance. However, public opinion in the past, as expressed in several of the leading papers, has implied that the Foreign Office has not done all that it might to secure the release of Wallenberg. The Foreign Office has been somewhat frustrated in not being able to answer this criticism without jeopardizing the work it was actually doing. Considerable pressure has been exerted on the Foreign Office to publish all of the material in its possession concerning Wallenberg. So far the Foreign Office has been hesitant to do this because much of the material has been obtained from foreign sources and, furthermore, it does not want to establish any sort of precedent. Feeling is so high in official Swedish circles over this case, however, that if some sort of satisfactory reply is not received soon from the USSR the Foreign Office will approve the publication of a report which will illustrate the intransigence of the Soviet Government in following up leads supplied by the Swedish Government.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim:

Joseph Sweeney

Joseph Sweeney
First Secretary of Embassy

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31

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Action
EUR

Control: 4215
Rec'd: February 7, 1957
11:56 a.m.

Info
RMR

FROM: Stockholm
TO: Secretary of State

SS
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NO: 843, February 7, 3 p.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 843; REPEATED INFORMATION MOSCOW 23.

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Am informed that Swedish Government will announce this evening Russian reply to Swedish representations re Wallenberg case. Reply states that following exhaustive investigations report doctor of Lubianka wrote Minister of Security in July 1947 has been discovered stating Wallenberg had died. Doctor was instructed to have his body cremated. Reply states doctor dead points out many wrongful acts of minister for which he since executed and deeply regrets affair.

OCB
USIA
CIA
OSD
NIC

Foreign Office has no clear evidence Wallenberg alive after 1947 and is inclined to believe Russian story since Russians did not know Swedes lacked clear evidence of Wallenberg's whereabouts after 1947. They point out how extraordinary it was for Russians to admit having held Wallenberg after so many details.

CABOT

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FEB 27 1957

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F810001-1437
Department of State

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53-51

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4465

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FEBRUARY 7, 1958

4:44 PM

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001

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EUR

FROM: MOSCOW

Info

TO: Secretary of State

RMR

NO: 1914, FEBRUARY 7, 7 PM

SS

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SENT DEPARTMENT 1914, REPEATED INFORMATION STOCKHOLM 20

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TOLD ME TODAY THAT YESTERDAY HE WAS HANDED AIDE-MEMOIRE FROM GROMYKO ON WALLENBERG CASE WHICH STATED THAT ALTHOUGH NO RECORD OF WALLENBERG COULD BE FOUND IN REGULAR FILES SOVIET GOVERNMENT, A SPECIAL SEARCH SUPPLEMENTARY RECORDS PRISON HAD REVEALED A HANDWRITTEN NOTE FROM DOCTOR AT LUBIANKA PRISON TO ABAKUMOV INFORMING HIM OF DEATH FROM HEART ATTACK OF WALLENBERG ON JULY 17, 1947 AND A NOTE, LIKEWISE HANDWRITTEN, FROM ABAKUMOV IN REPLY ORDERING BODY TO BE CREMATED WITHOUT AUTOPSY. AIDE-MEMOIRE CONTINUED THAT ABAKUMOV, WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY EXECUTED FOR ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES, HAD BEEN OBVIOUSLY MISLEAD MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS ON WALLENBERG CASE WHICH WAS WHY THEY HAD HAD NO PREVIOUS INFORMATION. PRISON DOCTOR HAD DIED IN 1953 AND THERE WAS NO POSSIBILITY OBTAINING ANY FURTHER DETAILS THIS MATTER. AIDE-MEMOIRE CONCLUDED WITH EXPRESSION "SINCERE REGRETS TO SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND THROUGH GOVERNMENT TO FAMILY"

SINCE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT WILL MAKE SOME FORM ANNOUNCEMENT OF THIS, AMBASSADOR ASKED THIS TO BE HELD IN CONFIDENCE UNTIL THAT TIME.

AMBASSADOR BELIEVES THIS IS PART SOVIET ATTEMPT RE-ESTABLISH LETTER RELATIONS WITH SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES (IMPAIRED BY HUNGARIAN EVENTS) WHICH HE HAD SENSED AT TIME VISIT FINNISH PRIME MINISTER. HE BELIEVES UNUSUAL ADMISSION OF ERROR AND EXPRESSION OF REGRET IS DUE SOVIET DESIRE CLOSE OFF WALLENBERG CASE WHICH HAS BEEN CONTINUOUS SOURCE FRICTION SOVIET/SWEDISH RELATIONS.

BOHLEN

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Date 2-8-58

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F810001-1438

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

POL 17 SWE. HUNG
RR TEL 9.2 SWE
RR POL SWE-453R
RR GR 16-3

87-81 CONTROL: 10050 LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

Action RECD: JANUARY 14, 1965, 12:49 PM

P FROM: STOCKHOLM

Info ACTION: SECSTATE 532

SS INFO: MOSCOW 34

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SP DATE: JANUARY 14, 6 PM

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SAL
EUR FOR HISTORICAL OFFICE

USIA RADIO SWEDEN PREPARING TV DOCUMENTARY ON DISAPPEARANCE SWEDISH
NSC DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG 1945. HANS VILLIUS, DIRECTOR
INR HISTORICAL RESEARCH RADTO SWEDEN, HAS ASKED EMBASSY S HELP
SY IN OBTAINING ACTUAL TELEGRAMS OR COPIES OF ACTUAL TELEGRAMS
RM DEALING WITH US REPRESENTATIONS ON CASE. OBJECT TO SHOW VISUAL
EVIDENCE US EFFORTS AND SOVIET REFUSAL AID IN SEARCH. VILLIUS
HAS COPIES OF MESSAGES AND CLAIMS HAVE SEEN ORIGINALS. FOLLOWING
TELEGRAMS DESIRED:

RMR

1. LEGATION STOCKHOLM TO SECSTATE. TEL. 1251, APR 4, 1945
(701.5864/4).

2. SECSTATE TO EMBASSY MOSCOW, TEL 824, APR 9, 1945
(701.5864/4-445).

3. SECSTATE TO WAR REFUGEE BOARD, MAY 8, 1945 (701.5864/4
1245).

4. EMBASSY MOSCOW TO SECSTATE TEL 1139, APR 12, 1945
(701.5864/4-1245).

COMMENT: EMBASSY HAS NO FIRM KNOWLEDGE POLICY OR SECURITY
CONSIDERATIONS INV. VED IN THIS RELEASE. HOWEVER, WALLENBERG
CASE IS CONTINUING IRRITANT IN SWEDISH-USSR RELATIONS. AT END
KHRUSHCHEV VISIT HERE LAST YEAR, PRIME MINISTER PUBLICLY
DEPRECATED SOV ATTITUDE TOWARD HIS OWN REPRESENTATIONS ON
THIS. (INR-28; AUGUST 11, 1964). GIVEN THIS, EMBASSY WOULD
RECOMMEND DEPARTMENT CONSIDER AIR MAILING DIRECTLY TO EMBASSY
PHOTOGENIC COPIES OF THE ACTUAL TELEGRAMS.

EMBASSY LOCAL HAS ONLY TOLD VILLIUS WE WOULD CHECK OUR
FILES, ADDING THAT IF TELEGRAMS REPRODUCED IN FOREIGN RELATIONS
HE WOULD BE WELCOME TO PORTRAY OPEN BOOK ON TV PROGRAM.

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STOCKHOLM 532

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-2- 532, January 14, 6 p.m., from Stockholm

PLEASE ADVISE AS VILLIUS HAS JANUARY 21 DEADLINE.

CFN 1945 1251 4 1945 701.5864/4-445 824 9 1945 701.5864/
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

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A-43

SECRET

Copy No. 1 Series A

NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : AmEmbassy STOCKHOLM

This document consists of 4 pages. No. 1 of 4 copies. Serial 61013-AM '65

FROM : Department of State

DATE: September 15, 1965

SUBJECT : Documents on Case of Raoul Wallenberg.

REF :

There are transmitted herewith copies of the Department's 1945-1957 documents on the Wallenberg case.

In view of the interest of the Swedish Government in these documents the Embassy is authorized to show them, in confidence, to the Swedish Foreign Office. It is possible that the Foreign Office may wish some of them included in the White Paper to be published by the Government of Sweden. If so the Embassy is requested to identify the message or messages to the Department. The Embassy should also submit its own recommendation and a resume of the Foreign Office's reasons for desiring publication. It should be noted that the Department would be reluctant to grant permission for publication but would consider a request on its merits and in the light of all the circumstances involved.

RUSK

SECRET

Group 1

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FORM DS-323

Drafted by: EUR:BNA:RDGeppert:ah 9/15/65

Contents and Classification Approved by: EUR/BNA:J. Harold Shullaw

Clearances: SOV - Mr. Woods (subs)

SY - Mr. Gilmore (subs)

P/HO - Dr. Hanks (subs)

EUR/P - Mr. Courtney (subs)

COPY TO FOR

2

SECRET

Enclosure No. 1

Page 1

AmEmbassy STOCKHOLM

- (1) Foreign Service Despatch No. 643 to the Dept from AmLegation Budapest, dated May 20, 1959.
- (2) Foreign Service Despatch No. 1042 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated April 28, 1959.
- (3) Foreign Service Despatch No. 1017 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated March 12, 1957.
- (4) Foreign Service Despatch No. 989 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated March 5, 1957.
- (5) Foreign Service Despatch No. 964 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated February 25, 1957.
- (6) Telegram No. 413 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated October 27, 1955.
- (7) Note No. 65 from the Dept to AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated July 14, 1949.
- (8) Note No. 03125 to the Secretary of State from Guy von Dardel, dated February 14, 1949.
- (9) Airgram No. 313 to the Dept from AmLegation Budapest, dated April 17, 1949.
- (10) Airgram No. 968 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated December 9, 1948.
- (11) Airgram No. 882 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated October 28, 1948.
- (12) Airgram No. 42 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated January 14, 1948.
- (13) Airgram No. 674 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated November 3, 1947.
- (14) Airgram No. 650 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated October 23, 1947.
- (15) Note No. 785 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated August 26, 1947.
- (16) Note No. 779 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated August 22, 1947.
- (17) Note No. 729 to the Department from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated July 28, 1947.
- (18) Letter to Mr. von Dardel from the Dept (George L. Warren), dated April 11, 1947.

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Enclosure No. 1

Page 2

AmEmbassy Stockholm

- (19) Airgram No. 380 from the Dept to AmLegation Stockholm, dated April 11, 1947.
- (20) Letter to the Secretary of State from Senator Vandenberg, dated April 4, 1947; Letter to Senator Vandenberg from Guy von Dardel, dated March 31, 1947; Letter to Senator Vandenberg from the Dept, dated April 23, 1947.
- (21) Letter to President Truman from Guy von Dardel, dated March 27, 1947.
- (22) Note No. 7637 to the Dept from AmLegation Stockholm, dated December 11, 1946.
- (23) Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from May von Dardel, dated November 30th, 1946; Letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from the Dept (George L. Warren), dated February 21, 1947.
- (24) Telegram No. 902 to the Dept from AmLegation Budapest, dated November 13, 1945; Telegram No. 902 to the Dept from AmLegation Budapest, dated November 13, 1945; Telegram No. 902 to the Dept from AmLegation Budapest, dated November 13, 1945.
- (25) Telegram No. 3321 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated October 27, 1945.
- (26) Telegram No. 3367 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Stockholm, dated September 25, 1945.
- (27) Telegram No. 2042 from the Dept to Moscow, dated September 20, 1945.
- (28) Note No. 5797 to the Department from AmLegation Stockholm, dated July 9, 1945.
- (29) Telegram No. 2063 to the Department from AmLegation Stockholm, dated June 7, 1945.
- (30) Telegram No. 1052 from the Dept to AmLegation Stockholm, dated June 5, 1945.
- (31) Letter to General O'Dwyer from the Dept (George L. Warren), dated May 8, 1945.
- (32) Telegram No. 1264 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Moscow, dated April 19, 1945.
- (33) Letter to the Secretary from William O'Dwyer, dated April 12, 1945.

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A-43 to Stockholm

SECRET

() Enclosure No. 1

Page 3

AmEmbassy Stockholm

- (34) Telegram No. 1137 to the Dept from AmEmbassy Moscow, dated April 12, 1945.
- (35) Telegram No. 824 from the Dept to Moscow, dated April 9, 1945.
- (36) Telegram No. 1251 to the Department from AmLegation Stockholm, dated April 4, 1945.
- (37) Telegram No. 231 to the Department from Bucharest, dated March 29, 1945.

SECRET

Date: April 11, 1966.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES

Reference: Department's A-43 to Stockholm, dated September 13, 1965.

According to Official-Informal letter to Richard Geppert from Jerome K. Holloway dated March 9, 1966, the Embassy decided not to show these to the Swedes.

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EUR:BNA:RDGeppert:ah
4/11/66.

ACTION

FBI 0001-1445
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

POL 17 SWG-155K
POL 15-1 SWG
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OSD	USIA	NSA
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A-222

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TO : Department of State

1965 OCT 9 PM 1 48

INFO : OSLO, COPENHAGEN, HELSINKI, REYKJAVIK, GÖTEBORG, MOSCOW.

RM/RM
ANALYSIS & DISTRIBUTION
BRANCH

FROM : Amembassy STOCKHOLM

DATE: October 4, 1965.

SUBJECT: Government White Paper on Wallenberg Affair

REF : Embassy's A-210 dated September 24, 1965.

The airgram under reference enclosed the statement made on September 16 by Prime Minister ERLANDER on the occasion of the release of the Swedish Government's White Paper on the WALLENBERG affair (the statement forms an integral part of the White Paper). This airgram submits Embassy translations of the other portions of the White Paper as follows:

- (1) a chronological account of the Wallenberg case since 1957 (enclosure 1);
- (2) appendices to the chronological account, consisting of the texts of hitherto confidential correspondence between Erlander and Soviet leaders, public statements by the Swedish Government, etc. (enclosure 2);
- (3) a memorandum by Professor Nanna SVARTZ concerning the information she received in the Soviet Union in January 1961 that Wallenberg was then still alive (enclosure 3).

The following appendices in enclosure 2 are of particular interest:

- a) Ambassador RODIONOV of the Soviet Foreign Ministry informed Swedish Ambassador SOHLMAN on January 27, 1959 that because of Swedish newspaper stories alleging that Wallenberg was still in the Soviet Union, "I find it necessary to inform you...that

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FORM 4-62 DS-323

Dated by:

POL:GRAndrews: C2H

Contents and Classification Approved by:

Charge TCCameron, Jr.

Clearances:

POL:JKHolloway, Jr.

POL:Erkvelius

1965 OCT 10 AM 9 43

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Page 2 of A-
from Stockholm 10/4/6:

Wallenberg died in 1947 - the pieces of information to which Swedish papers refer are all made up". Rodionov added that "on the part of the Soviet Union the hope is expressed that Sweden...may assume an attitude that makes it impossible for certain elements in the future to use this question for the purpose of poisoning Soviet-Swedish relations." (page 4, enclosure 2).

- b) A Swedish memorandum dated July 18, 1959 replied to Rodionov's statements cited above in the following terms: "Reference was made by Rodionov to certain pieces of information published in the Swedish press...which are declared to be simply made up....In order to avoid misunderstandings as to the material on which the Swedish inquiry was based, the Ministry finds it necessary to give the following more detailed information..." The Swedish memorandum then went on to cite by name Swiss, Austrian, and German citizens who had been in Russia as prisoners who had all reported separately and individually to Swedish authorities that they had either seen or heard that Wallenberg was interned in the hospital of Vladimir Prison in the early 1950's (several years after the Soviets say he died in 1947). The Swedish note went on to say that the only Swedish motive was to solve the fate of Raoul Wallenberg and that "if this happens this will remove a serious irritative factor in Swedish-Soviet relations". (page 5, enclosure 2).
- c) A letter from Erlander to KHRUSHCHEV on February 9, 1961 in which Erlander said that Professor Nanna SVARTZ had been informed by a prominent Soviet doctor that Wallenberg was then alive in a mental hospital, which concluded as follows (without asking for verification of the information): "Foreign Minister UNDEN and I have discussed the most suitable way of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden. We have found that the best way would be if a Swedish physician were permitted to come to Moscow and discuss with his Soviet colleagues arrangements for transportation, medical care, etc. Yours very respectfully." Despite sharp requests by Erlander to the Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, as well as by the Swedish Ambassador in Moscow, Khrushchev never replied to this letter. (page 9, enclosure 2)

Comment:

The implications of the release of the Government's White Paper have already been analyzed in the airgram under reference. The above brief selections from its appendices serve to reveal the extent of irritation in Swedish-Soviet

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Page 3 of A-
from Stockholm 10/4/65

relations caused by the Wallenberg affair and highlight the persistence and determination shown by the Swedes, as well as the obdurate, and even scornful, attitude of the Soviets toward the repeated Swedish requests for information. The chronology and appendices make clear that there were several points at which Erlander could have dropped the matter or the Soviets could have sought to allay Swedish suspicions by providing specific information or by appearing more solicitous of Swedish feelings, but neither did so.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim

George R. Andrews
George R. Andrews
Second Secretary of Embassy

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Page 1 of Encl. 1 to A-Zw
from Stockholm

Chronological Account of Wallenberg Case since 1957

1. In 1957, the Foreign Ministry published a collection of documents along with commentaries concerning Raoul Wallenberg's captivity in the Soviet Union. The material was made public after the reply in the matter had been received which had been promised by the Soviet Government during Prime Minister Eriander's and Interior Minister Hedlund's visit to Moscow in March/April 1956. The reply, which was received in the form of a memorandum on February 6, 1957, implied in the main that the Soviet Government, because of the discovery of a document from the Ljubljanskaya Prison in Moscow, was of the opinion, first, that there was reason for looking upon this document as referring to Wallenberg, and, second, that the conclusion ought to be drawn from the content of the document that Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaya Prison in July 1947.
2. On account of the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957, a Swedish note of reply was transmitted on February 19, 1957, in which it was stated, inter alia, that Swedish public opinion was rightly disturbed by what had occurred in the matter. The Swedish Government found it difficult to believe that all documentation concerning Wallenberg's confinement to Soviet prisons other than the report referred to in the Soviet Government's memorandum would be wholly extinct. The Government therefore expected that if additional material should come to light in the Soviet Union which could clarify what had happened to Wallenberg, this would be communicated to the Swedish Foreign Ministry. The Swedish Government for its part reserved the right to make available any additional material concerning Wallenberg which the Swedish Government judged to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.
3. The Swedish note of February 19, 1957 was replied to by the Soviet Government through a note of April 17, 1957, which was handed to the Swedish Charge d'Affaires ad interim by Deputy Foreign Minister Zacharov. It was stated in the note of reply that the Soviet memorandum of February 6, 1957, had given all the information which had been obtained as the result of a careful and comprehensive investigation concerning Wallenberg carried out by the competent Soviet authorities. It was also pointed out that the Soviet Government unfortunately was not in possession of any further information whatsoever. The content of the Soviet note was made public through a press release of April 23, 1957.
4. It was clear to the Swedish Government that also henceforth all existing or new clues would have to be tested. The continued search, which was conducted with the same exactitude and along the same principles as the earlier investigations concerning Wallenberg's stay in the Ljubljanskaya and Lefortovskaya prisons, indicated that Wallenberg some time after 1947 had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir, situated northeast of Moscow. At the beginning of 1959, the work on the collection of the new material of evidence had proceeded far enough to provide the

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Page 2 of Encl. 1 to - Z 22
from Stockholm

foundation for a new representation by the Swedish Government. This was given the form of a note which was submitted by Ambassador Sohlman to Deputy Foreign Minister Zicharev on February 9, 1959 (Appendix A). By way of introduction, it is recalled in the note that the Swedish Government in its note of February 12, 1957 had reserved the right to make additional material available to the Soviet Government. The Swedish authorities had continued to test all clues bearing upon Wallenberg's sojourn in the Soviet Union. There had then come to the knowledge of the Swedish authorities a number of testimonies by persons having returned from Soviet captivity of the implication that Wallenberg after 1947 had been transferred to the prison in Vladimir. These testimonies, independent of each other, had all been obtained from direct contact between the persons in question and Swedish official representatives. The note concluded with the request that the Soviet Government make a prompt investigation for the purpose of determining whether Wallenberg had been staying in the Vladimir prison.

5. The Soviet reply to this request was received on March 6, 1959 (Appendix B). It was stated in the reply that the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957 had contained all the information which had been obtained as the result of a careful and comprehensive control, and led to the conclusion that Wallenberg died in July 1947. The reply concluded with the declaration that a renewed investigation, made in accordance with the Swedish Government's wish, had not brought to light any new facts in the matter. The information mentioned in the Swedish note about Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir had not been confirmed.

In response to press inquiries, the Foreign Ministry on May 28, 1959, published a communiqué concerning this exchange of notes (Appendix C).

6. During the spring and summer of 1959 preparations were in progress for the eventually cancelled return visit to Sweden by Minister President KHRUSHCHEV which had been scheduled for August 1959. The Swedish Government informed the Soviet Embassy on May 8 that the Wallenberg affair would be brought up during the negotiations in connection with the visit.

7. On June 27, 1959, the Soviet Foreign Ministry made an oral statement to Ambassador Sohlman in reply to a letter which Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. Maj von Dardel, had written to Minister President Khrushchev. It was requested in the statement that Mrs. von Dardel be referred to the Soviet Government's memorandum of February 6, 1957 (Appendix D).

8. Irrespective of the negative Soviet replies, the Swedish representation of February 9, 1959, was followed up through the delivery on July 17, 1959 of a summary of the main testimonies which formed part of the Swedish material concerning Wallenberg's stay in Vladimir (Appendix E).

9. As is also seen from the communications exchanged during June and July 1959, the Swedish press particularly during the month of May 1959 carried a large number of articles on the Wallenberg case. In this connection

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the Foreign Ministry as already stated issued a press communiqué on May 23, 1959, concerning the exchange of notes which had taken place earlier in the year. During the latter half of 1959 and in early 1960 there were also numerous articles in the press which caused inquiries to be made to the Ministry. On January 23, 1960, a new press release was issued (Appendix F), in which it was stated anew that the Swedish authorities were carefully testing all existing and newly incoming clues in the Wallenberg affair and that nothing new was to be added at that time over and beyond what had been accounted for in the press communiqué of May 23, 1959.

10. In the collection of documents of 1957 concerning the Wallenberg affair an account was given of the study of the then available material of evidence about Wallenberg's confinement to prison in the Soviet Union which had been made by former Justices of the Supreme Court Eklund and Lind. The work by the two Justices led to a written report which was submitted to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm on March 10, 1956, as part of the material which at that time was made available by Sweden to the Soviet authorities. A corresponding study of the material which had transpired in support of the fact that Wallenberg had been in the Soviet Union after July 1947 and had then been confined to prison in Vladimir was made on the Ministry's orders by former Justices of the Supreme Court Gyllensvärd and Santesson. They stated in a report dated April 25, 1960, that in their opinion the investigation at hand, although not including full evidence in this respect, must under Swedish law be considered as making likely that Wallenberg had been alive at least in the early 1950's and had then been in prison in Vladimir (Appendix G).

11. Throughout this period, efforts were being made to elaborate the evidence as the basis for a renewed démarche to the Soviet Government. An important new testimony appeared in January 1961 in connection with a visit to Moscow by Professor Nanna Svartz. In a conversation with a prominent Soviet scientist she had, in response to a direct question, received the reply that the latter knew about Wallenberg, who was "in a very poor condition" and mentally ill. After Professor Svartz' informant had summoned a colleague, she had been given the advice by the latter to get in touch with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister SEMJONOV -- whom Professor Svartz had said she had known for a long time -- to seek permission for Wallenberg to be brought home -- "if he is still alive".

Professor Svartz in a memorandum has given an account of this conversation and of her subsequent contacts in Moscow.

12. Professor Svartz, who had tried in vain to see Deputy Foreign Minister Semjonov personally in Moscow, quickly informed the Swedish Government about what had happened. Following thorough considerations within the Cabinet, Prime Minister ERLANDER addressed a letter directly to Minister President Khrushchev containing a request that a Swedish physician be allowed immediately to travel to Moscow to decide in consultation with his Soviet colleagues the manner of transportation, medical care, et

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in connection with a repatriation of Wallenberg to Sweden (Appendix H). The letter, which was dated February 9, 1961, was delivered on February 25, 1961, by Ambassador Sohlman at a personal call on Minister President Khrushchev. The latter, who had been informed in advance that the conversation would concern the Wallenberg affair, immediately and categorically declared that he had nothing new to add to the information given previously.

13. Professor Svartz for her part made various efforts to renew contact with her colleagues in Moscow. During a visit to Moscow in March 1961, at which she again met with her informant, she reverted to the question about Wallenberg. The informant then maintained that Professor Svartz had misunderstood him. He declared that prior to their conversation in January he had known nothing about Wallenberg.

After some time had past without any written reply to Prime Minister Erlander's letter having been received, Ambassador Sohlman was instructed to express to the Soviet Foreign Ministry an earnest expectation that such a reply would soon be delivered. This oral reminder was made on July 10, 1961. The Foreign Ministry then asserted that a reply to the letter had already been made, to which Ambassador Sohlman rejoined that Prime Minister Erlander after a written representation of this nature felt he had the right to expect a written reply.

14. During the months following this reminder, which neither led to any reply from the Soviet Government, the possibility was considered of seeking to find response from the highest Soviet quarters to the Swedish representations via Professor Svartz' Soviet contacts. In May 1962, Professor Svartz was invited to attend a medical congress in Moscow and then met anew with her original informant. The latter, however, rejected any conversation about Wallenberg and referred her to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

15. In connection with Soviet Ambassador GUSEV's transfer from Stockholm he was summoned to call on Prime Minister Erlander on August 17, 1962, and was asked upon his return to Moscow to forward to the Soviet Government and to Minister President Khrushchev personally a message containing an urgent appeal for a positive treatment of the Swedish representations concerning Wallenberg (Appendix I). Not even this new representation caused any reply from the Soviet Union.

16. After Foreign Minister Nilsson had been invited by Soviet Foreign Minister GROMYKO to pay a visit to Moscow in May 1963, the Foreign Ministry on April 17 informed the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm that the Swedish Foreign Minister had no concrete questions that he wished to bring up during his visit, with one exception, namely, the question about Wallenberg's fate.

At his first talk with Foreign Minister Gromyko on May 8, 1963, Foreign Minister NILSSON reminded him of Prime Minister Erlander's representations and declared that he wished to take up the question with

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Minister President Khrushchev. Foreign Minister Gromyko firmly advised against such a step which in his opinion must be entirely fruitless since there was nothing new to say in the matter. After Foreign Minister Nilsson on May 16 had been informed that time for a meeting with the Minister President had been set for the following day, he immediately confirmed to Foreign Minister Gromyko his previously declared intention to take up the Wallenberg question with the Minister President. This was also done at the meeting which took place on May 17, 1963. Foreign Minister Nilsson then referred to, among other things, Professor Svartz' testimony, and addressed an urgent appeal to the Minister President for assistance in clarifying Wallenberg's fate. The Minister President declared that if Wallenberg had existed he would have been returned to Sweden. He regretted that he had nothing to add over and beyond what had previously been told by the Soviet Government.

17. During Foreign Minister Gromyko's return visit to Sweden at the middle of March 1964 there was a conversation between him and Prime Minister Erlander which was devoted almost exclusively to the Wallenberg affair. The Prime Minister pointed to the great importance of the affair to Swedish-Soviet relations and requested that the Soviet Government make a further attempt to trace Wallenberg's fate, under the guidance of available information. He also proposed that a meeting be arranged between Professor Svartz and her informant, to gain further clarity about that testimony. Foreign Minister Gromyko replied that Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union, that no further trace had been found after him, and that nothing was to be added. Professor Svartz' testimony must depend on some misunderstanding. The Soviet scientist in question had categorically denied that he had spoken the way it had been alleged. Perhaps he would be prepared himself to make a declaration to Professor Svartz to this effect.

Some time after this conversation, Professor Svartz received a letter from her informant, dated April 29, 1964. In his letter he stated that at the conversation in January 1961 he had said that he knew nothing about Wallenberg, had never heard his name, and had not the slightest idea whether or not he was alive. The content of this letter as well as Professor Svartz' reply by letter of May 28, 1964, are accounted for in Professor Svartz' memorandum.

18. In an interpellation on March 3, 1964, Mr. OHLIN asked Foreign Minister Nilsson whether he would provide the Riksdag with an account of the development of the Wallenberg affair since the publication of the Foreign Ministry's White Paper of 1957 -- in so far as certain information must not be kept secret for special reasons -- and also give information on what measures the Government planned to take to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity of a more effective search for Wallenberg and his whereabouts during different periods after the war.

The Foreign Minister's reply was given in the Riksdag on April 3, 1964 (Appendix J). It was stated in the reply, among other things, that the Government had sought to exploit every suitable possibility to underscore

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to the Soviet authorities the importance of having clarity achieved concerning Wallenberg's fate. However, the material which in recent years had been presented to the Soviet authorities and the details of the representations which had been made were not of a character to make it possible to make them public in this connection. Yet, all representations had been met by the Soviet Government with the reply that there was nothing to add beyond what had previously been stated by the Soviet Government. In conclusion, Foreign Minister Nilsson confirmed that the Swedish Government did not look upon Wallenberg's cause as being finished but would continue its efforts to create clarity about his fate.

19. On account of Minister President Khrushchev's impending visit to Sweden, Ambassador JARRING had a conversation in Moscow on May 26, 1964, with the chief of the Scandinavian Division in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, KOVALJOV. During this conversation, the Swedish request was advanced anew that the Soviet Government make a new investigation in the Wallenberg affair. With reference to this conversation, Ambassador Jarring was summoned on June 11, 1964, to call on Deputy Foreign Minister ORLOV and then received an oral statement as follows:

The Soviet authorities had carried out the most minute investigation in the Wallenberg case because of the conversation with Kovaljov. The result of this investigation was the same as had been presented in the memorandum of February 8, 1957, in which the circumstances of Wallenberg's death had been stated. There were no further circumstances whatsoever that could bring about any news in this matter. The assertions by some persons that Wallenberg was supposed to have been alive after 1947 were either due to mistakes, or else they reflected the efforts of certain circles to complicate relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden. Wallenberg had not, after 1947, been in any hospital, any prison, or in any other place. For the part of the Soviet Union, there was no doubt whatsoever that Wallenberg died on July 17, 1947, in the Ljublanskaya Prison. Since all possibilities for investigating Wallenberg's fate had consequently been completely exhausted, the Soviet Government saw no further reason for engaging itself any longer in this question. Any return to a discussion on this regrettable fact belonging to the past could only cause harm to Swedish-Soviet relations.

20. During Minister President Khrushchev's official visit to Sweden on June 22-27, 1964, the Wallenberg affair was brought up by the Swedish Government on several occasions. The main discussion took place during a private conversation between Prime Minister Erlander and Minister President Khrushchev, in the presence of Foreign Minister Nilsson and Minister PALME, immediately after the governmental negotiations on June 23, 1964.

Prime Minister Erlander underscored the great importance which was attached on the Swedish side to the Wallenberg question, and pointed to the necessity of at last bringing about clarity on this outstanding question in order to create thereby better relations between the two countries.

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The Prime Minister thereafter gave an account of Professor Svartz' testimony, and stressed the great confidence which he personally had in her. The Swedish Government was aware of the fact that the Soviet scientist had asserted that there had been a misunderstanding. Since there were thus two contradictory opinions on what had occurred, it would be necessary to arrange a meeting between the two scientists in order to gain clarity.

Minister President Khrushchev reacted with a declaration that he could not have imagined that the Wallenberg question would be brought up anew by the Swedish Government. He declared that Wallenberg was not to be found in the Soviet Union. This he had already sharply made clear to Ambassador Sohlman. The Swedish Government must realize that the Soviet Union naturally would extradite Wallenberg if he was alive, irrespective of his physical or mental status. The Soviet Union had extradited and repatriated all sorts of people. What interest would the Soviet Union have in keeping Wallenberg? Professor Svartz' statement was founded on sheer misunderstanding. Her Soviet informant had never heard Wallenberg mentioned, had never heard anything about the Wallenberg affair; he was not aware of the exchange of letters which had taken place between the two Governments. It must all be a misunderstanding because of poor knowledge of a foreign language. As far as the Soviet Government was concerned the matter was finished. If there was a desire to arrange a meeting between the two scientists through private channels, the Soviet Government would not make any objections. When the Prime Minister immediately seized upon this statement, the Minister President declared that the Soviet Government neither recommended nor advised against such a confrontation.

The Minister President added that many deeply tragic things had happened during the STALIN period. One could not expect of him to account for the Stalin period. He did not wish to expose himself to this interrogation, with a number of questions which had been replied to long ago. The Soviet Government had made extensive investigations and had given clear replies concerning Wallenberg, and yet the Swedish Government did not seem to rely on them.

Prime Minister Erlander emphasized that he had wished to take this opportunity to discuss, openly and in confidence, a question of considerable importance to the relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Swedish public opinion would certainly find it very difficult to understand why the Soviet Government objected to further investigations in order to seek clarity.

At private conversations with the Minister President later during his visit Prime Minister Erlander repeatedly reverted to the question and further developed the Swedish views. Nothing new in point of fact transpired then. The Minister President declared himself to be sincerely sorry that the Soviet Government did not have access to any material whereby this regrettable subject of contention between the Soviet Union and Sweden could be brought to an end.

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APPENDIX D

Verbal information given by Ambassador RODIONOV of the
Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union to Ambassador SOHLMAN
in Moscow, June 27, 1959.

The Foreign Minister has instructed me to give you the following information concerning Mr. Raoul WALLENBERG. At the end of May 1959 the Swedish press published articles stating that the Swedish citizen Raoul WALLENBERG was still in the Soviet Union. In these articles one referred to some so called witnesses, who reportedly should have seen Mr. Raoul Wallenberg in the Soviet Union after 1947. Because of these pieces of Swedish information I find it necessary to inform you of the following. In its aide-memoire of February 6, 1957 the Foreign Ministry stated, as a result of a thorough and complete investigation made upon the request of the Swedish Government in 1957, that it had been established that Mr. Raoul Wallenberg died in 1947. The pieces of information to which Swedish papers refer are all made up.

The Foreign Ministry requests that what I have now said be reported to Mr. Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. VON DARDEL, who has turned to Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV with an inquiry about the fate of her son.

At the same time on the part of the Soviet Union the hope is expressed that Sweden on her part with respect to the Raoul Wallenberg matter may assume an attitude that makes it impossible for certain elements in the future to use this question for the purpose of poisoning Soviet-Swedish relations.

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APPENDIX E

Memorandum delivered to the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Union on July 18, 1959.

The Swedish Foreign Ministry has received the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information concerning Raoul WALLENBERG which was given to Ambassador SOHLMAN on June 27. Reference was then made to certain pieces of information published in the Swedish press in May on Raoul Wallenberg's whereabouts in the Soviet Union, which are declared to be simply made up. For this reason the Foreign Ministry wants to stress that the Ministry on May 28 in reply to questions from the press made a short statement about the inquiry made by the Swedish Embassy on February 9 and the reply by the Soviet Foreign Ministry on March 6, 1959. The Ministry has no reason to comment on any additional information published by the Swedish press on this matter. In order to avoid misunderstandings as to the material on which the Swedish inquiry was based, however, the Ministry finds it necessary to give the following more detailed information concerning certain evidence included in this material.

1. The Swiss citizen E. BRUGGER, born January 22, 1903, who was detained in Soviet prisons during the years 1948-1958, has stated that he was in contact with Raoul Wallenberg through tapping in the Corpus II of the Vladimir prison at the turn of the month July/August 1954. Several other prisoners who have returned from the Soviet Union have confirmed that Brugger during the time of his imprisonment talked about this contact with Wallenberg.
2. An Austrian citizen, who spent the period 1945-55 in Soviet prisons, has declared that he had shared a cell with Wallenberg in Corpus II of the Vladimir prison. When the proper Soviet prison officer noticed the Austrian in Wallenberg's cell, the Austrian had immediately been removed from the cell and thereafter at several occasions been asked not to disclose anything about this meeting with the Swede.

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3. Two German citizens, H.T. MULLE and G. REHEKAMPFF, born June 11, 1917 and June 19, 1903, who were detained in Soviet prisons during 1950-1956 and 1945-1955, have each separately stated that they learned on different occasions through one and the same co-prisoner in the Vladimir Prison that Wallenberg was in Corpus II in Vladimir at the beginning of the 1950's. This Soviet co-prisoner has been characterized as a trustworthy and reliable person by a great number of former prisoners who have returned from Vladimir.

Naturally the Foreign Ministry must attach great importance to statements of such a detailed character which independently of each other tell that Wallenberg during certain years in the 1950's was detained in a certain section of a certain prison. The Foreign Ministry does not believe that there is reason to assume that these statements were made with the obvious intention of spreading untruthful information. Nor does it appear likely that all statements could be ascribed to confusion of names or slip of memory. This is the reason why the Foreign Ministry considered it necessary to try to throw light upon the question of the fate of Wallenberg through inquiry to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

With respect to the expressed wish in the message of the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the Swedish Government in the future assume an attitude towards the Wallenberg case that cannot be utilized for the purpose of disturbing Swedish-Soviet relations, the Foreign Ministry should like only to stress that the Swedish Government's only motive in this case has been and is to procure light as to the fate of Raoul Wallenberg. If this happens, this will remove a serious irritative factor in Swedish-Soviet relations. In this connection the Foreign Ministry wishes to call attention to the fact that the Soviet Foreign Ministry in its memorandum of February 6, 1957, did not express itself more precisely as to what had happened to Wallenberg in the Soviet Union than to state that on account of what had been reported in the memorandum referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Finally, the Foreign Ministry wishes to confirm that Raoul Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, has been informed of the content in the Ministry's memorandum of June 27, 1959.

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APPENDIX F

Press Release from the Foreign Ministry, January 23, 1960.

As pointed out several times the Swedish authorities check carefully all existing and new facts in the WALLENBERG case. That this still is the case is shown most recently in the press release of May 28, 1959. In that release, an account was given of a Swedish inquiry to the Soviet Government whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison and the reply to this question. In addition to what was reported in this press release there is at present nothing to be added.

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APPENDIX C

Statement by Supreme Court Justices GYLLENSWÄRD and
SANTÉSSON, April 25, 1960.

Raoul WALLENBERG, Secretary of Legation at the Royal Swedish mission in Budapest, was taken in Soviet custody in January 1945 and later taken as prisoner to the Soviet Union.

In a memorandum delivered on February 6, 1957 the Soviet Government, on grounds of certain investigations, stated that because of the investigation referred to the conclusion ought to be drawn that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

Reports have, however, been received indicating Wallenberg was alive even after the mentioned time and was detained in prison in Vladimir.

The undersigned have studied a great number of records in the Foreign Ministry of statements by persons who earlier lived in Soviet captivity, as well as other recorded statements and other documents.

The statements have been given by Finnish, French, Swiss, German and Austrian citizens and by stateless persons. Most statements have been given before officers of the Swedish Foreign Service or the Swedish national police.

The records are made with great care and do not give rise to the assumption that the statements were made after leading questions or other circumstances which might have influenced the content. The statements contain a great amount of information the correctness of which it was possible to check and they support each other.

According to our opinion the present investigation must according to Swedish law -- although it does not include full evidence in this respect -- be considered to make it likely that Wallenberg was alive at least in the beginning of the 1950's and then was detained in prison in Vladimir.

Stockholm, April 25, 1960.

Ragnar Gyllenswärd
former Supreme Court Justice and
President of the Supreme Court

Per Santesson
former Supreme Court Justice
President of Section of the
Supreme Court

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APPENDIX H

Letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER to Chairman of the Council
of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV, February 9, 1961.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

As you certainly recall, during my visit to Moscow in the spring 1956 we talked about the Swedish diplomat Raoul WALLENBERG who disappeared in Budapest at the end of the war. I stressed that the question concerning the fate of Wallenberg occupied Swedish public opinion to a high degree and that the Swedish Government wished to do everything in its power to throw light upon his fate. The Soviet Union on its part promised to make investigations and declared that Wallenberg would of course be permitted to return home if he was in the Soviet Union. In 1957 we were informed of the result so far of the investigations. Sweden on her part declared at a later occasion that the Swedish Government reserved the right to submit any additional material concerning Wallenberg which the Swedish Government considered to be of importance for continued investigations in the Soviet Union.

I now wish to inform you that I have been informed by a Swedish physician, Professor Nanna SVARTZ, who visited Moscow at the end of January 1961, invited to lecture there on her research results, that Wallenberg was alive at that time and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. Mrs Svartz got the information from an internationally known, prominent representative of Soviet medical science.

Foreign Minister UNDEN and I have discussed the most suitable way of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden. We have found that the best would be if a Swedish physician was permitted to come to Moscow and discuss with his Soviet colleagues the way of transportation, medical care, etc.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

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APPENDIX I

Verbal information given by Prime Minister ERLANDER to Soviet Ambassador GUSEV, August 17, 1962.

During a call on the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. KHRUSHCHEV, on February 25, 1961, Ambassador SOHLMAN handed over to him a letter from me, dated February 9. In this letter it was stated that I had received the information that WALLENBERG was alive at the end of January 1961 and that he was a patient in a mental hospital in Moscow. His health was not good. The letter ended with a proposal that a Swedish physician be immediately permitted to go to Moscow to discuss with his Soviet colleagues the method of transferring Wallenberg to Sweden.

When Mr. Khrushchev received the letter he said that information had already been given on the part of the Soviet Union and that there was nothing new with respect to the matter.

During a call on the acting chief of the Scandinavian section in the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Ambassador KIRSANOV, on July 10, 1961, Ambassador Sohlman, under instructions, expressed his serious expectation that a reply would be soon delivered. We understand, he said, that investigations have been necessary but since several months have passed, we were of the opinion that it could be assumed that they had been completed by now. Mr. Kirsanov stated that a reply to the letter had already been given and to this Mr. Sohlman said that the Prime Minister considered that after a written request of this kind he had the right to expect a written reply.

As you may understand, Mr. Ambassador, this situation causes me serious concern and upon your return to Moscow I ask you to convey this to the Soviet Government and personally to its chief. When I speak about concern, I mean in the first place that the matter is of importance for Swedish-Soviet relations, in whose further development in a harmonious and friendly spirit I know you have a great interest. What is involved is the question of a Swedish diplomat who was captured by Soviet troops more than 17 years ago. You certainly agree with me that no Government in such a situation can refrain from demanding that the

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requests it makes on the basis of information which it has received and found reliable, be given both thorough investigation and courteous treatment. I should also like to stress, as was pointed out by Ambassador Sohlman at his visit to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on July 10, 1961, that we have endeavored to treat the matter solely on a strictly factual basis.

But I have also the more human aspect in mind. It is a generally accepted principle that members of the same family who have been separated and mutually wish for contact shall be given all available information about each other and that they shall be given the opportunity to join each other, independent of place of residence, state of health etc. The principle is not only generally accepted in theory. It has also come to be more and more put into practice. I appeal urgently to your Government and to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Khrushchev, personally to also take this into consideration in dealing with this matter. I make this appeal with the strong hope of a positive reply.

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APPENDIX J

Reply by the Foreign Minister in the Lower House of the
Riksdag to an interpellation by Mr. OHLIN, April 3, 1964.

(Excerpt)

Mr. Speaker,

In an interpellation dated March 3, 1964 Mr. OHLIN has asked me if I would tell this House what has happened in the Raoul WALLENBERG affair since the publication of the Foreign Ministry's White Book in 1957 -- with the exception of any particulars that must be kept secret for special reasons -- and also inform it about the steps the Government intends to take in order to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity of a more effective investigation into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg and his whereabouts during different periods after the war.

First, in regard to the inquiries into the disappearance of Raoul Wallenberg I should like to begin by recalling that the Foreign Ministry's White Book of 1957 was published after the receipt of information on the matter which had been promised by the Soviet Government during the visit to Moscow of the Prime Minister, Mr. Erlander, and the then Minister of the Interior, Mr. HEDLUND, in March - April 1956. In broad outline this reply, which was received on February 6, 1957, was to the effect that in view of the evidence of a document discovered in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in Moscow, the Soviet Government considered that there was reason to believe that this document referred to Wallenberg, and that from the contents of the document the conclusion could be drawn that Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947.

In the light of the Soviet Government's reply of February 6, 1957 a Swedish note was delivered on February 19, 1957, which was similarly published in the White Book. In this Note it was declared, among other things, that Swedish public opinion was justifiably concerned about what had happened in regard to this affair. The Swedish Government found it hard to believe that all documents referring to Wallenberg's detention in Soviet prisons other

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than the report mentioned by the Soviet Government had been entirely destroyed. The Government therefore expected that the Swedish Foreign Ministry would be informed should additional material emerge in the Soviet Union which could throw light on what might have happened to Wallenberg. The Swedish Government, for its part, reserved the right to make available any additional material concerning Wallenberg which could, in its opinion, be of importance in subsequent inquiries in the Soviet Union.

Thus the Swedish Government clearly realized that it must continue its examination of all existing or fresh clues. During the subsequent Swedish investigations, which were carried out with the same exactitude and along the same lines as the previous inquiries into Wallenberg's detention in the Ljubljanskaja and Lefortovskaja prisons, several statements were made by persons who had returned from Soviet imprisonment to the effect that Wallenberg after 1947 was detained in a prison at Vladimir, about 200 kilometers east of Moscow. In view of these statements the Government urged in a Note, which was sent to the Soviet Foreign Ministry on February 9, 1959, that an inquiry should be made to establish whether Wallenberg had been detained in the Vladimir prison.

In reply the Soviet Government announced on March 6, 1959 that it had made the inquiries requested in the Swedish Note, but that no fresh information on the matter had been brought to light and that the Swedish Government's assertions regarding Wallenberg's detention at Vladimir had not been substantiated.

Since then the Government has sought to make use of every appropriate opportunity to stress the importance to the Soviet authorities of obtaining definite knowledge of Wallenberg's fate. The additional material put before the Soviet authorities on these occasions and the details of the representations made are, however, not of a kind suitable to make public here.

I can however confirm that at the beginning of 1961 the Prime Minister sent a personal letter on this matter to the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev. Furthermore, I should like to mention that during my visit to Moscow in May last year I took up the matter both with the Foreign

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Minister, Mr. GROMYKO, and with Mr. Khrushchev. Finally, as has been reported by the press, the Prime Minister took up the Wallenberg affair with Mr. Gromyko during his visit to Stockholm two weeks ago.

All representations have been met with the Soviet answer that nothing has been found to add to what has been previously -- i.e. in 1957 and 1959 -- communicated. It has also been repeatedly declared that if Wallenberg had been found, he would have been sent back to Sweden.

Nevertheless I should like to affirm to Mr. Ohlin that the Government does not regard Raoul Wallenberg's case as finally settled and that it will continue its efforts to obtain complete and definite knowledge of his fate.

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APPENDIX K

Statement by Prime Minister Erlander, June 26, 1964. (At
Conclusion of Khrushchev's Visit to Sweden).

The Swedish Government, in the talks during the visit of the Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, has taken up the Wallenberg affair. We have informed the Premier of the importance we attach to this matter. It has been declared on the part of the Soviet Union that a fresh inquiry has been made on account of the repeated Swedish applications. The Soviet part maintains that no change has been made in its previous announcement that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

We are deeply disappointed that the Soviet Union has not felt able to do more about this matter. Despite the fact that the many representations made by the Government since the Soviet reply in 1957 have yielded no result, we do not intend to give up our efforts in this matter.

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APPENDIX L

Letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER to the Chairman of the
Council of Ministers, Mr. KOSYGIN, February 11, 1965.

Dear Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers,

I should like to take up with you, Mr. Chairman of the Council of Ministers, a matter which ever since the end of the war has been the subject of long exchanges of views between the Swedish and Soviet governments, namely the disappearance in the Soviet Union of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg. As you certainly understand, I would not take up the matter again if it had not been and were not now of such great importance for Sweden and Swedish public opinion, and if I had not been convinced that an elucidation of this matter would remove disturbing factors in Swedish-Soviet relations and thus in an extremely favorable way further the future harmonious development of these relations.

As you probably know, Raoul Wallenberg was taken in charge by the advancing Russian troops in Budapest in January 1945. This was confirmed in a message handed over by the then Deputy Foreign Minister DEKANOSOV to the Swedish Minister in Moscow on January 16, 1945, stating that the Soviet authorities had taken measures to protect Raoul Wallenberg and his property. During the following months and later during all subsequent years a great number of requests were directed on the part of Sweden to the Soviet authorities that Raoul Wallenberg be released or that information be developed as to his fate. In this connection I should like to call attention to the talks which took place in Moscow during my visit in April 1956 when the Soviet authorities promised to make an investigation into the matter based on the new material which was placed at Soviet disposal during the talks. As a result of this investigation the Soviet Government replied in a Note of February 6, 1957, that on the basis of a document that had been found the conclusion ought to be drawn that Raoul Wallenberg died in the Ljubljanskaja Prison in July 1947.

After the receipt of this Note the Swedish Government

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APPENDIX L (Cont'd)

As at different times provided further information to the Soviet Government, indicating that Raoul Wallenberg was alive in the Soviet Union at a considerably later time than 1947, at one time in prison in Vladimir and at another in a Soviet hospital in January 1961, according to a statement by to Professor Nanna SVARTZ at a meeting in Moscow in January 1961.

Most recently, I took the opportunities which were afforded in connection with Foreign Minister GROMYKO's visit to Stockholm in March 1964 and former Chairman of the Council of Ministers KHRUSHCHEV's visit to Sweden in June 1964 to stress what importance is attached to the matter on the part of Sweden. On these two occasions, just like at other times the Soviet Union for its part has referred to the above-mentioned Note of February 6, 1957 and added that Raoul Wallenberg is not in the Soviet Union.

I have personally followed this case for many years in the hope of bringing the matter to a satisfactory solution. Through the kind message, which was handed over to me on October 16, 1964 by the Soviet Ambassador to Stockholm, I know that you agree with me on the importance of Swedish-Soviet relations being further developed and that in this respect we have a joint goal. In this spirit I take the liberty of addressing an appeal to you that you personally make arrangements for such an investigation into all aspects of the matter in question and into the pieces of information, which have been placed at your disposal by Sweden concerning Raoul Wallenberg, in order that definite knowledge can be attained.

I can assure you that a compliance with my request will be highly prized by the Swedish Government and the Swedish people.

Yours very respectfully,

Tage Erlander

Translations: M-LH-Rylander

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from Stockholm

MEMORANDUM BY PROFESSOR NANNA SVARTZ

During a visit to Moscow in January 1961 to lecture before a scientific congress I met with several prominent Soviet scientists. I had a talk with one of these on January 27 in his office. Our talk was held in the German language. After some discussion on congresses, research, etc., I asked him to pardon me if I brought up a question which was very close to my heart and to the heart of other Swedes. I gave him an account of the Raoul WALLENBERG case, and asked him whether he knew about this case, whereupon he nodded in the affirmative. I asked him then whether he could give me some advice on how I might go about to find out where Wallenberg may be. I told him that we in Sweden had information to the effect that Wallenberg was alive only two years ago and that his next of kin had received reports which indicated that he was still alive. My informant then suddenly said that he surely knew about the case and that the person I was asking about was in a very poor condition. Asked what I wanted I replied that the main thing was that Wallenberg could be brought home, no matter in what condition. My informant then said in a very low voice that the person inquired about was in a mental hospital. Then he added: "I shall call one of my colleagues to come here and consult with him". He left the room and returned after a while in company with his colleague, whereupon he himself again withdrew.

His colleague sat down facing me. I asked whether he had been briefed on what the matter was about, and he confirmed that this was so. He asked me carefully about where Wallenberg had been serving and asked me to write his name on a piece of paper. I then wrote: Attache Raoul Wallenberg. I told him that Wallenberg's mother was one of my patients. She would be served to have peace of mind and to be given full certainty. No matter how sick her son might be, it would be a blessing to her as it would be for all of Sweden if he could be given treatment in his home country. I asked him whether he could help us, and he replied that he would do everything within his power. I told him that the entire Swedish nation would be grateful to the Soviet Union if Wallenberg was permitted to be brought home, even if he were both physically and mentally seriously ill. This matter, I said, lies very close to the heart of our Government. I mentioned that I knew Deputy Foreign Minister SEMJONOV since his stay in Sweden, and was immediately given the advice to address myself directly to him.

I further asked the colleague whether he considered it possible for me as a doctor to take Wallenberg home. He believed -- "if he is still alive" -- that such a procedure would not be

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From Stockholm

impossible but that I ought to talk to Semjonov about this.

Upon returning to my hotel I was given through the Swedish Embassy the telephone number to Minister Semjonov's secretary. I dialled the number but was given the reply that Semjonov had gone abroad.

There was a banquet in the evening. After the dinner I suddenly spotted the colleague, who walked up to me and asked whether I had seen Semjonov. I replied that he had gone abroad, and asked whether I could write Semjonov. He replied in the affirmative. After some argument he promised me that I may say in the letter that I had been speaking with both of them -- i.e., with him and with my original informant -- and that they had given me the advice that I address myself to Semjonov. The colleague told me that after I had left them earlier in the day they had together discussed the question which had been the subject matter of our conversation. They were both of the opinion that a possible transportation to Sweden of the person in question -- "if he is still alive" -- naturally had to be organized through diplomatic channels, something which I said I could fully understand.

Upon my return to Stockholm I immediately called on Prime Minister ERLANDER and told him and Foreign Minister UNDEN about what had happened.

For the purpose of renewing the contact I wrote a personal letter to my informant and expressed the hope of seeing him again during an early return visit to Moscow. In accordance with the advice I had been given in Moscow I also wrote a letter to Semjonov in which I asked how far the investigations concerning Wallenberg had proceeded and about the possibilities for taking him home.

I received a reply from my informant in which he declared himself prepared to meet me again in Moscow. My journey took place at the end of March 1961. At a first talk with my informant -- in the presence of another Soviet scientist -- I put the question whether I might visit Wallenberg. He replied that this would have to be decided in higher quarters, and he added: "unless he is dead". To this I rejoined: "But then he must have died quite recently." During a private meeting with my informant later on he pointed out to me that I ought not to have told the Swedish Government about our original conversation. He did not deny the conversation but maintained that his poor German had led to a misunderstanding, and he declared now that he

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from Stockholm

had known nothing about the Wallenberg case. He told me that he had been summoned by Minister President KHRUSHCHEV, who had been informed about the conversation and had been angered because of it.

Since I did not succeed either during this Moscow visit to get an appointment with Semjonov -- despite the fact that I even sought to call him on his private telephone number, which I had been given by my informant -- I wrote a new letter to him upon my return to Stockholm asking for an appointment as soon as possible, whereby I declared myself prepared to travel to Moscow immediately.

I never had a reply in any form to these letters of mine.

In May 1962 I was offered a new opportunity to attend a scientific congress in Moscow. It is true that I met my informant during this visit, but when I tried to lead our conversation into the Wallenberg question he merely declared that this question would have to be taken up through the diplomatic channels and that no private talks between the two of us on this subject ought to be held.

Attempts to reach my informant through other channels did not succeed.

In early May 1964, I received a letter from him, dated April 29, 1964. This letter read:

"I write you in connection with new statements appearing in Stockholm concerning Mr. Wallenberg's fate. I was cited in these statements -- in a way as to indicate that I should have given you some sort of information about him during your visit ... to Moscow in 1961.

"As you will surely recall, I told you then that I know nothing about Mr. Wallenberg, have never heard his name, and have not the slightest idea whether or not he is alive.

"I advised you to address yourself to our Foreign Ministry in this matter, through your Ambassador/in person. Upon your request that I inquire about the fate of this person with our Chief of Government N. S. Khrushchev, whose doctor I was according to your hypothesis, I replied to you that N.S. Khrushchev, as everyone knew full well, was in absolutely good health and that I was not his doctor.

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"Owing to some misunderstanding inconceivable to me, this short talk with you (it was carried on in the German language which I may not fully master) has come to be erroneously interpreted in official Swedish quarters.

"I learnt later on that Mr. Wallenberg had died already in 1947 and that our Government at a later date had informed the Swedish Government and the deceased's family accordingly."

In an exhaustive reply of May 28, 1964, I recapitulated the main points of what in my opinion had happened during our conversation in January 1961 and which in essential respects deviated from the version given by my informant in his letter. Because of the allegation that there had been some misunderstanding owing to language difficulties, I reminded him that the two of us at a number of conversations during the 1950's, when we first met, had always understood both questions and answers very well, as had also been the case at our conversation in January 1961 as well as at the conversations which followed. In my letter I also expressed my urgent and warm hope that the Soviet authorities as soon as ever possible would take steps to permit Wallenberg to return home.

Throughout this period I have been in constant contact with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in their efforts to solve the Wallenberg question with the support of, among other things, my own testimony.

Ever since 1962 I have in various ways tried to bring about a new personal meeting with my informant. I have also sought to obtain information on Wallenberg through other scientists, but nothing of importance has been unearthed. Following Minister President Khrushchev's visit to Sweden in June 1964, I intensified my efforts to have a personal meeting with my informant. However, these efforts produced no result.

In March 1965 I was informed that Ambassador JARRING in connection with submitting to Minister President KOSYGIN a new representation from Prime Minister Erlander in the Wallenberg case, had been given the opportunity himself to visit my informant to discuss my testimony. As my informant at this visit -- which took place in May -- repeated his categorical denials, Ambassador Jarring proposed that a new meeting be arranged for my account.

This meeting took place on July 6, 1965, in the presence of Ambassador Jarring and two representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, of whom the one served as interpreter. I began

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the conversation -- which was conducted in Swedish and Russian, respectively, and lasted for almost three hours -- by giving a thorough account of the reason for my interest in Wallenberg. It dated back as early as from my visit to Moscow in March 1945. The foremost reason, however, was information which I had received from his mother and her present husband, with whom I had cooperated for many years at the Karolinska Hospital (in Stockholm). Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. von Dardel, had been my patient for a long time. Since she knew that I was closely acquainted with the former Soviet Ambassador in Stockholm, Madame KOLLONTAJ, and had many other Soviet friends, she asked me on repeated occasions to do something for her son. When in 1960 I received an invitation to attend a congress in Moscow in early 1961, I decided to read up on the case to be prepared for any contingencies. During my study of the "White Paper" published by the Foreign Office in 1957 I found certain circumstances to be particularly remarkable. In 1957 there had been an official Soviet announcement saying that judging from all accounts Wallenberg had died in the Ljubljanskaya Prison on July 17, 1947. It was then surprising that ten days later, on July 27, 1947, there had been interrogations concerning Wallenberg both in the Ljubljanskaya and the Lefortovskaya prisons with a number of other prisoners (who had not been in the same cell as Wallenberg, with the exception of one of them). It was remarkable to read that the prisoners had all told identically the same thing. Thus, they had said that Wallenberg was a Swedish diplomat and in that capacity had dealt with Jewish affairs and persecution of Jews in Budapest. They had also stated that they had learnt from tapping signals from Wallenberg or others that Wallenberg and his chauffeur LANGFELDER had been brought to the Ljubljanskaya Prison in 1945. So it had also been told that Wallenberg the same year had been transferred from Ljubljanskaya to the Lefortovskaya Prison. The prisoners who had told this had been prepared to swear to their statements. All this seemed strange when considering the fact that on August 18, 1947, a note had been dispatched to our Government from then Foreign Minister VYSHINSKY in which the latter declared that Wallenberg was unknown in the Soviet Union. Within the course of one month it would thus have happened, first, that Wallenberg had died. Ten days later there would have been interrogations on Wallenberg held with prisoners from different countries in two separate prisons. It had not been prison personnel who conducted the interrogations. Thus, he must have been well known. The prisoners interrogated had been placed in lone cells for several months. Then came the aforementioned announcement of August 1947 that he was unknown in the Soviet Union. *)

*) Later on, it will be recalled, it was said in the Soviet note of February 6, 1957, that Wallenberg died in July 1947.

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from Stockholm

It was not least this lack of compatibility, I told my informant, which caused me to come to the conclusion at the time that I ought to inquire about Wallenberg. To this came later information in the press from three different persons who had been in the Vladimir prison that Wallenberg for a certainty had been confined to this prison in the 1950's. The von Dardel family had also received additional information that he was alive at a later date.

When I travelled to Moscow in January 1961 it had been my intention to try to contact Deputy Foreign Minister Semjonov, whom I knew since his stay in Stockholm. When I considered whom else I could talk to, my thoughts had come upon my informant. I had very much hesitated to mix him into these questions, but in a difficult and urgent matter one must sometimes seize the opportunity.

I pointed out to my informant that during our conversation in January 1961 I had not told of the reason for my interest as exhaustively as I had now done but that I had stated the essential points. I further reminded him that after my introductory account I had asked him whether he knew about the Wallenberg case and that he had then replied in the affirmative. I quoted the statement he had made about Wallenberg being in a poor condition and mentally ill. I also reminded him that he had summoned a colleague, with whom I had likewise spoken about the case and had given him a piece of paper with a notation giving Wallenberg's name.

At subsequent talks and by letter my informant had declared that I had misunderstood him because of his poor German, my presentation went on. I for my part had replied that I had always found it very easy to understand him. I added that it would be wrong of me not to say that I was certain about what I had heard.

Toward the end of my presentation I ventured the idea that perhaps Wallenberg in recent years had been in places unknown to the Soviet leadership, but that it ought to be possible through a very thorough investigation to extract information in order to achieve full clarity. This would be interpreted in Sweden -- and throughout the world -- as a truly great action by the Soviet Government.

My informant thereupon spoke up. He said he shared the moral aspects which had inspired me in my doings, but unfortunately he could not render any personal assistance in this affair. He

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from Stockholm

personally had not played any role in this connection. About the conversation which had led to a misunderstanding between the two of us he wished to state as follows. At the beginning of our conversation I had told about the case. He had then said that only through my story had he learnt about the case -- thus, prior to our conversation he had had no idea about this and had absolutely not known the name. Nor could he have known anything about it since he had had nothing to do with prisons or prison hospitals or with prisoners of war or with military on the whole. After the war he had become an ordinary civil citizen. Moreover, he had never been invited by any Soviet authorities to treat any foreign or other prisoners of war. Therefore he could not have seen or heard of Wallenberg. Therefore he could only add to what I had just said that I must have misunderstood him. During our conversation in 1961 he had said, in reply to my allegations: "If Wallenberg is alive perhaps he may be ill" -- and if it was assumed that Wallenberg was alive one could continue assuming that he could be ill in the one way or the other. In such turns lay perhaps the reason why I had interpreted his words not as assumptions but as statements of fact. He had been talking with me in quite a humane spirit and had not believed that I was on any official or semi-official errand. Had he believed so, he would naturally have summoned an interpreter who would have had to write down what was being said. I had misunderstood his poor German. He wished to assure me that he had no reason to say anything which he did not know anything about, that is, that which was attributed to him by me. Everyone in the Soviet Union knew well that he had had nothing to do with prisoners of war. During our conversation in 1961 I had asked him to talk about Wallenberg with Khrushchev, wherewith he had denied that he was the latter's doctor. He had recommended the Foreign Ministry. At the end of our conversation and against the background of all the information which I had presented, he had said to me that the person in question probably was dead.

During the continued discussion I denied that I had been on any official or semi-official errand but had talked to him as a private individual. I further repeated that at our first conversation on this subject in January 1961 he had said he was familiar with the case and knew that Wallenberg was seriously ill. I underscored that it was during our second talk in March 1961 that he had claimed that he had not previously known about the case. My informant answered me again with the declaration that he had never had anything to do with Wallenberg and had never heard anything about him prior to his conversation with me. He repeated that a misunderstanding must have arisen because of his poor German, to which I rejoined that I had been on the alert and had listened carefully and had always well understood his German. On both sides we reverted again and again in different forms to

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from Stockholm

222-

these stands. At the end of the discussion I pointed out anew that the account now given by my informant tallied with the conversation we had had in March 1961, two months after our first conversation. My informant said that this was correct, but judging from his statement he did not seem to feel that this was of any importance. In this connection I also referred to what had happened on the official level between the two conversations.

The discussion ended with a concluding declaration by my informant that he considered the question brought to an end between the two of us and that we had not come to the result that anyone of us had wanted. To this I declared that neither did I believe that we could come any farther and that testimony stood against testimony.

Translation: Nils Möller

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Disapproved by Kissinger
pk Brian to jlh

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

O/FADRC/DR
FILES

August 21, 1973

Attention Mrs. Trombly
Keep this study together.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HENRY A. KISSINGER
THE WHITE HOUSE

COPIES TO:
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D
P
G/3-8
EUR
RF

Subject: Letter to Mr. Kissinger Concerning
Raoul Wallenberg

The attached letter and memorandum from Mrs. Fredrik von Dardel regarding her son, Raoul Wallenberg, were sent to our Embassy in Stockholm with the request that it be forwarded to you.

In her letter, Mrs. von Dardel asks you to make inquiries (presumably with the Soviet leadership) regarding the fate of her son, Raoul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomat assigned to Hungary who in 1945 was seized by Soviet authorities in Budapest. Although the Swedish Government over the years has made repeated efforts to determine the fate of Mr. Wallenberg, the Soviet Government has maintained that Wallenberg died in a Moscow prison in July 1947. Since 1965 the Swedish Government has been unwilling to make further official inquiries regarding Mr. Wallenberg, despite the unsatisfactory nature of the Soviet response.

As Mrs. von Dardel points out, her son had gone to Budapest in 1944 at the request of the then U.S. Minister to Sweden to lead an operation for the rescue of Hungarian Jews, and his efforts saved thousands of Jews from death. Since Mrs. von Dardel is now 80 years old and in ill health, it is probable that she wishes to make a final effort to determine the fate of her son before her death. In view of the compassionate nature of the case, and the fact that the U.S. Government supported Mr. Wallenberg's mission in Hungary, we believe we should reply to Mrs. von Dardel's request in a sympathetic manner, and offer to make inquiries of the U.S. Department of State without however, encouraging her hopes that this effort will be successful.

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Handwritten initials and notes: "JO", "B", "H", "X/Hatch", "Cable", and a circled "2" at the bottom left.

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Recommendation

That you approve the attached letter to Mrs. von Dardel, to be signed by an official at an appropriate level in the State Department.

Robert Blackwill for
Thomas R. Pickering
Executive Secretary

Attachments: .

1. Letter and Memorandum from Mrs. von Dardel
2. Suggested reply
3. Telegram to Moscow

CONFIDENTIAL

Drafter: EUR/NE:JFOwens:mlb
Ext. 29336, 7/19/73

Clearance:

EUR/NE:SGeorge

EUR/SCV:RULners

EUR:AWC:STOWSSC

F. O. ÖVERDIREKTÖR
FREDRIK VON DARDEL
ÅURÅVÄGEN 25
182 62 DJURSHOLM /Sweden

F810001-1479

Djursholm, May 4, 1973

Mrs. Maj von Dardel

Mr. Henry Kissinger

Dear Sir,

I have followed with great admiration your persistent and successful campaign for peace in the Far East. I am now approaching you regarding my son, Raoul Wallenberg, born in 1912. His father was a cousin of Jacob and Marcus Wallenberg, whom you might know.

In 1944, at the instance of the then U.S. Ambassador to Sweden, Mr. Hershel Johnson, my son undertook as a Secretary to the Swedish Legation in Budapest to lead an operation for the rescuing of the Hungarian Jews, who were persecuted by the Nazis. Thanks to his successful efforts many thousand Jews were saved from annihilation. When, in January 1945, Soviet troops arrived in Budapest, my son was taken prisoner by the Soviets, who - paradoxically - appear to have suspected him of espionage. He was brought to Moscow, where he was imprisoned.

Repeated inquiries by Swedish authorities concerning the fate of my son were left unanswered by the Soviets until August 18, 1947, when, by a memorandum, the Soviet Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, Vyshinskiy, declared that Raoul Wallenberg was not in the Soviet Union and must be assumed to have been killed in the fights in Budapest or taken prisoner by the Nazis.

Later on a large number of repatriated prisoners affirmed that they had been in contact with my son in various prisons in Moscow during the years 1945 - 1947. Their testimonies were forwarded to the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs for study. By a memorandum of February 6, 1957, Foreign Minister Gromyko then informed Swedish authorities that no trace of Raoul Wallenberg had come to light but a document found among the records of the Lyublyanka prison in Moscow, which might refer to him. The document, a hand-written report of July 17, 1947, by the chief of the prison hospital, Colonel Smoltsov, to the then Minister for Soviet State Security, Abakumov, informed the latter that the prisoner Wallenberg, who would be known to Abakumov, had died during the night, presumably from myocardium infarct. According to Gromyko's memorandum it must therefore be assumed that Wallenberg died in July 1947. Referring to this document Khrushchev as well as Kosygin answered Swedish inquiries concerning my son declaring that he is dead.

A number of returned prisoners affirmed, however, that Raoul Wallenberg still lived in Soviet prisons after 1947. In 1961 a Soviet scientist said that Raoul Wallenberg was in a Soviet mental

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hospital at that time. The Swedish Government, however, is presently not willing to request further inquiries by the Soviet authorities into the fate of my son.

In tragic uncertainty as to what really happened to my son after his imprisonment I beg of you, who by your outstanding efforts liberated thousands of prisoners, to inform me, whether you consider yourself able to undertake anything in order to shed light on the fate of my son and, should he still be alive, to restore him too to liberty.

Yours very faithfully,

Maj. M. D. de Wallenberg

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Wallenberg was born on August 4, 1912, as son of Lieutenant Raoul Oscar Wallenberg, who died in May that same year, and his wife, Maj, née Wising, who later on married Director General Fredrik von Dardel. Having matriculated in 1930 he studied architecture at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, U.S., graduating in 1935. Because of the depression in the construction field at that time in the United States as well as in Sweden he left the architectural career and after commercial studies in South Africa and Haifa he went in for business activities in Sweden, i.a. as Foreign Manager of the Central European Trading Company, that had extensive business connections with Hungary.

When in the spring of 1944 the Nazis extended their annihilation campaign against the Jews also to Hungary, the Swedish government was asked, i.a. from Jewish and U.S. quarters, to act in support of the Hungarian Jews. The Swedish Legation in Budapest, that was assailed by Jews asking for help, simultaneously asked for a reinforcement of its staff. At the end of June 1944 the Swedish government therefore appointed Wallenberg 1st Secretary to the Legation in Budapest with the special assignment to conduct a rescue action on behalf of the Jews in Hungary.

When Wallenberg arrived in Budapest on July 9, 1944, Adolf Eichmann and his staff had already transported the majority of the Jews, who lived in the Hungarian province, to Auschwitz and other annihilation camps. But in Budapest there were still around 200.000 Jews. With the help of his Jewish assistants, whom he stimulated to oppose the Nazis and the Pfeilkreuzlers, Wallenberg was able to rescue the majority of the Jews in Budapest. In the course of the Eichmann trial in 1961 the public prosecutor reported on the activities of Wallenberg in Budapest.

After the arrival of the Soviet troops in Budapest in the middle of January 1945, Wallenberg established contact with their commanders. He asked for permission to go to Debrecen in order there to discuss with Marshal Malinowski and the new Hungarian government formed by General Miklos a plan for the rehabilitation of the Hungarian Jews, that he had worked out. Instead of receiving the travel permit he asked for, he was arrested by Soviet authorities and brought to Moscow, where he was detained in the Lyublyanka prison and later on transferred to the Lefortovskaya prison.

Repeated inquiries and expostulations by Swedish authorities were answered by the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the one hand by a memorandum of August 13, 1947, signed by Vice Foreign Minister Wyshinskiy, according to which Wallenberg was unknown to the Ministry and presumably had been killed in Budapest, on the other by a memorandum of February 6, 1957, signed by Foreign Minister Gromyko, stating that Wallenberg presumably had died in the Lyublyanka prison on July 17, 1947.

According to testimonies, however, Wallenberg was alive and in the Soviet Union after the last mentioned date.

1. A Dane by the name of Mogens Carlson told that in February 1951 he had shared a cell in the Butyrka prison in Moscow with a Hungarian professor, Zoltar Rivo. Rivo had told Carlson that after New Year 1951 he had shared a cell for a week with a Swedish diplomat.

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It has not been possible to establish contact with Rivo in order to get further information from him about his time together with the Swedish diplomat, who could not very well be anybody else but Wallenberg.

2. A German by the name of Karl Kraemer, domiciled at Monsheim, Kreis Worms, Hauptstrasse 43, has told the Search Service of the German Red Cross, that the man on a photo of Wallenberg distributed by the Search Service was known to him as a fellow prisoner at the Butyrka prison in the spring of 1949.

3. A German by the name of Horst Theodor Mülle, domicile at Neuss/Rhein, Graf Landsbergstrasse 3, has told, that in 1956 he shared a cell at the Vladimir prison with a Georgian, Simon Gogiberidse, who had lived in the prison since 1945 and was very well informed on all prominent prisoners in that prison. According to Gogiberidse Wallenberg had been for quite a long time in that prison, as far as Mülle could recollect from 1948 to 1953. Gogiberidse had been treated in the prison hospital for some time and there Wallenberg had lived in a special section for prisoners, whom the prison authorities wanted to isolate.

4. A Swiss from Bern, Emil Brugger, has told that while in the Vladimir prison he was treated for some time in the prison hospital. During this time, at the beginning of August 1954, he had established contact by knocking with a prisoner in the adjacent cell. According to the latter he was "Wallenberg, 1st Secretary to the Swedish Legation in Budapest, removed in 1945". He had asked Brugger to report to a Swedish Consulate or Legation that he was not allowed to write and that he did not receive any letters. Brugger died a few years after his return from captivity.

5. Lucien Armand Gonazé, a French Major domiciled at 2, Avenue à la Porte Brancion, Paris, told in a letter of January 13, 1959, that he had shared a cell with Brugger in the Vladimir prison. Brugger had told him that during a stay in the prison hospital, according to Gonazé probably in the summer of 1954, he had got into contact with a prisoner, who had said that he was Wallenberg, a Swedish Ex-Consul in Budapest. In Gonazé's opinion there was no reason to doubt that Brugger had told him this in good faith. Brugger's testimony had also been confirmed by Gogiberidse's statement.

6. Austrian, Otto Schöggel, domiciled at Hotel Wetterstein, Mittenwald, Bayern, has told that he was in the Vladimir prison from the autumn of 1953 till the spring of 1955. After an operation at the turn of the month January - February 1955 he was brought to a cell in the prison hospital. There he met a prisoner, who asked him, if he was released, to go to a Swedish Legation and tell them, that he had met Wallenberg. Should he not remember the name, he had just to say "a Swede from Budapest" and they would immediately know the name. The next morning a polit officer had entered the cell. He had got furious at finding the Austrian there and had given order that the latter should be brought to another cell immediately.

7. Professor Nanna Svartz, Brahegatan 27, Stockholm, has certified, that during a conference of scientists in Moscow in January 1961 she talked to a prominent Soviet colleague by the name of Myasnikov about Wallenberg. Myasnikov had told her that he knew about the case of Wallenberg and that Wallenberg presently was in a mental hospital.

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Although the Soviet leaders have been informed of the statements cited above, they have stubbornly maintained that Wallenberg died in 1947.

1. In 1957, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs published a file of documents together with commentaries on Raoul WALLENBERG's imprisonment in the USSR. (Official Documents published by the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, new series II:9.) The publication of the documents was made after the receipt of the answer to the Swedish representations in this matter, that had been promised by the Soviets at the visit to Moscow, about April 1st 1956, of Prime Minister ERLANDER and Minister for the Interior, HEDLUND. The answer.

that was received on the 6th of February 1967 in the form of a memorandum implied in the main that the Soviet Government on account of a document found in the Lyublyanska prison in Moscow considered that there was on one hand reason to consider this document as related to WALLENBERG, on the other that from the contents of the document the conclusion should be drawn that WALLENBERG died in the Lyublyanska prison in July 1947.

2. On account of the memorandum of the Soviet Government of the 6th of February 1957 a Swedish reply note was delivered on 19th of February 1957, in which was among other things stated that Swedish public opinion was indignant, and rightly so, about what had happened in this case. The Swedish Government found it hard to believe that all the documents except the report mentioned in the memorandum of the Soviet Government concerning WALLENBERG's stay in Soviet prisons should have been completely obliterated. The Government therefore expected that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs should be informed in case additional documents should come to light that could throw light upon what had happened to WALLENBERG. The Swedish Government, on their part, reserved the right to hold at the disposal the additional material concerning WALLENBERG that the Swedish Government considered important to further investigations in the USSR.

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3. The Swedish note of the 19th of February 1957⁵⁸¹⁰⁰⁰ | = 1485 answered by the Soviets in the form of a note that was handed over, on the 17th of April 1957, by Deputy Foreign Minister ZACHAROV to the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires ad interim in Moscow, to the effect that the Soviets in their memorandum of the 6th of February 1957 had produced all the information that had been obtained as a result of a thorough and comprehensive investigation on WALLENBERG, carried out by the competent Soviet authorities. Furthermore the Soviet Government regretted to inform that it had no further information whatever at its disposal. The contents of the reply note was published in a press communiqué on the 23rd of April 1957.

4. The Swedish Government now realized that all existing or new traces must be studied and tested even henceforth. The subsequent investigations, that were carried out with the same carefulness and after the same principles as the previous investigations on WALLENBERG's stay in the Lyublyanska and the Lefortovska prisons indicated that WALLENBERG, some time after 1947, had been transported to the prison at Vladimir, situated northeast of Moscow. At the beginning of 1959, the work with collecting the new proofs had advanced so far that the basis for a new representation by the Swedish Government was at hand. This was made in the form of a note, that was handed over, on the 9th of February 1959, to Deputy Foreign Minister ZACHAROV by Ambassador SOHLMAN. By way of introduction is therein stated that the Swedish Government in its note of the 19th of February 1957 had reserved the right to place further documents at the disposal of the Soviet Government. The Swedish Government had continued to investigate and test all the traces related to WALLENBERG's stay in the Soviet Union. In that connection^{there} had come to the knowledge of the Swedish Government quite a number of statements made by persons, who had returned from captivity in the USSR, to the effect that WALLENBERG after 1947 had been transported to the prison at Vladimir. All these statements originated, independent of one another,

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from direct contacts between the persons in question and representatives of Swedish authorities . The note ended in a request that the Soviet Government might make, without delay, an investigation with a view to establish whether WALLENBERG had been in the Vladimir prison or not.

5. The Soviet answer to this request was received on the 6th of March 1959. Therein was stated that in the memorandum delivered by the Soviet Government, on the 6th of February 1957, had been collected all information concerning WALLENBERG, that had been obtained as the result of a thorough and comprehensive control and had led to the conclusion that WALLENBERG had died in July 1947. The answer concluded with the statement that a renewed investigation, according to the wishes of the Swedish Government, had not brought to light further information in this matter. The Statements made in the Swedish note concerning WALLENBERG's stay in the Vladimir prison had not been confirmed.

On account of inquiries made by the press, the Ministry for Foreign affaires , on the 28th of May 1959, published a communiqué on the exchange of the notes.

6. During the spring and the summer of 1959, preparations were under way for Prime Minister CHRUSTCHEV's later on cancelled return visit to Sweden, which according to the plans was to take place in August 1959. On the 8th of May, the Swedes had informed the Soviet Embassy that the WALLENBERG case was to be brought up during the talks in connection with this visit.

7. On the 27th of June, the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs in reply to a letter, written by W:s mother Mrs Maj von DARDEL to Prime Minister CHRUSTHEV, verbally informed Ambassador SOHLMAN to the effect that the information, contained in the note delivered by the Soviet Government of February/1957 might be brought to the notice of Mrs von DARDEL.

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8. Irrespective of the negative Soviet answers, the Swedish representation of February 9th 1959 was followed out by the delivery, on the 17th of July 1959, of a summary of the main contents of the evidence included in the Swedish documents on WALLENBERG's stay in Vladimir.

9. As also appears from the exchanged notes in June and in July 1959, the Swedish press, especially during May 1959, published a large number of articles on the WALLENBERG case. In this connection the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, as was already stated, on the 28th of May 1959 issued a press communiqué on the exchange of notes that had taken place at the beginning of the year. Also during the second half of the year and in the early part of the year 1960, many articles appeared in the press, which caused inquiries to be made in the Ministry.

On the 23rd of January 1960, a new press communiqué was issued, in which was once again called attention to the fact that the Swedish authorities carefully examined and tested all existing and new traces in the WALLENBERG case and that, for the time being, there was nothing new to be added to the facts reported in the press communiqué of May 28th 1959.

10. In the file of documents of 1957 concerning the WALLENBERG case is reported on the examination of the evidence then in existence of WALLENBERG's imprisonment in the Soviet Union, that had been carried out by the former Supreme Court Justices EKLUND and LIND. Their work resulted in a written report that was delivered on the 10th of March 1956 to the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm as part of the documentary material that at this time was placed at the disposal of the Soviet authorities. A corresponding examination of the documents, that had come to hand in support of the statements that WALLENBERG after the month of July 1947 had been in the Soviet Union and that he had then been imprisoned in Vladimir, was

carried out, by order of the Ministry, by GYLLENISWÄRD and SANTESSON, former Justices of the Supreme Court.

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In a statement, made on the 25th of April 1960, they declared that in their opinion and according to Swedish law the present investigation, though not containing full evidence in every respect, must give cause for considering it most likely that WALLENBERG was alive at least in the early fifties and that he was then imprisoned in Vladimir.

11. During all this time efforts were made to improve and elaborate the argumentation to form the basis of a new representation to the Soviet Government. An important new evidence was given in January 1961, on the occasion of Professor Nanna SVARTZ' visit to Moscow. In the course of her conversation with a prominent Soviet scientist, Professor SVARTZ had on her direct inquiry received the answer that he knew of WALLENBERG, who "was in a very bad condition" and mentally deranged. Professor SVARTZ' informant had then called a colleague, who had advised Professor SVARTZ to get into contact with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, SEMIONOV - whom Professor SVARTZ, according to her statement, had known for a long time - in order to try to bring about that WALLENBERG might be brought home again - "if he is still alive".

Professor SVARTZ has in a memorandum reported on this talk and on her later contacts in Moscow.

12. Professor SVARTZ who had tried in vain to see Deputy Foreign Minister SEMIONOV in person, had immediately informed the Swedish Government as to what had happened. After careful consideration together with the members of the Government, Prime Minister ERLANDER dispatched a direct letter to Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV, finishing with the request that a Swedish doctor should immediately be allowed to go to Moscow to decide together with his Soviet colleagues the mode of conveyance, medical care etc. in connection with a transfer of WALLENBERG to Sweden.

The letter, dated February 9th 1961, was delivered on the 25th of February 1961 by Ambassador SOHLMAN, received in audience by Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV in person. The latter who had been beforehand informed of the subject of the talk immediately and categorically declared that he had nothing new to add to the information given earlier.

13. Professor SVARTZ, on her part, made different efforts in order to renew the contacts with her colleagues in Moscow. When visiting Moscow in March 1961, on which occasion she again met her informant, she had once again brought the WALLENBERG case up for discussion. Her informant then maintained that Professor SVARTZ had misunderstood him. He stated that prior to their talks in January, he had not known of WALLENBERG.

After some time had passed without any written answer having arrived to Prime Minister ERLANDER's letter, Ambassador SOHLMAN was instructed to express to the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs earnest expectations that an answer should be delivered very soon. This verbal reminder was made on the 10th of July 1961. On the part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry was in this connection maintained that the letter had been answered. To this Ambassador SOHLMAN retorted that Prime Minister ERLANDER, after a written approach of this kind, felt justified in expecting a written answer.

14. During the months after this reminder, that resulted in no answer either from the Soviets, the possibilities were taken into consideration to try to gain, through Professor SVARTZ' Soviet contacts, the hearing of the supreme Soviet leaders to the Swedish representations. In May 1962, Professor SVARTZ was invited to a medical congress in Moscow and she then once again met her informant from her first talks about WALLENBERG. He refused however definitely to talk about the WALLENBERG case and referred to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

15. In connection with his transfer from Stockholm, the Soviet Ambassador GUSEV, on the 17th of August 1962, was called to Prime Minister ERLANDER and was requested, after his return to Moscow, to forward to the Soviet Government and to Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV in person a message, containing an urgent appeal for a positive treatment of the Swedish approaches concerning WALLENBERG. Nor did this appeal result in any answer from the Soviets.

16. Foreign Minister NILSSON, having been invited by the Soviet Foreign Minister GROMYKO to visit Moscow in May 1963, the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on the 17th of April, informed the Soviet Embassy in Stockholm that the Swedish Foreign Minister had no concrete questions that he wished to discuss during his visit, with one exception, the question of WALLENBERG's fate.

In the course of his first talk with Foreign Minister GROMYKO, on the 8th of May 1963, Mr. NILSSON reminded of Prime Minister ERLANDER's representations and declared that he wished to discuss the matter with Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV. Mr. GROMYKO firmly advised him against such a step, that in his opinion had to be fruitless, as there was nothing new to report on the matter. Mr. NILSSON having been informed that the date of a meeting with the Prime Minister had been fixed for the following day, immediately called Mr. GROMYKO's attention to his previously stated intention to bring up the WALLENBERG question to discussion with the Prime Minister. That was also what happened at the meeting, that took place on the 17th of May 1963. Foreign Minister NILSSON among other things referred to Professor SVARTZ' statement and urgently appealed to the Prime Minister to help to throw light on WALLENBERG's fate. The Prime Minister maintained that WALLENBERG would have been sent back to Sweden, if he had been alive. He regretted to have nothing to add to the information previously delivered by the Soviet authorities.

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17. During the return visit to Sweden of Foreign Minister GROMYKO, in the middle of March 1964, a talk took place between him and Prime Minister ERLANDER that was almost wholly devoted to the WALLENBERG question. The Prime Minister stressed the great importance of this question to the Swedish-Soviet relations and urged that the Soviet authorities with the aid of available information might make further efforts to trace WALLENBERG and his fate. He suggested moreover that a meeting should be arranged between Professor SVARTZ and her informant in order to find out more about this statement. Mr GROMYKO answered that WALLENBERG was not to be found in the Soviet Union, that no further traces of him had been found and that there was nothing to add. The statements made by Professor SVARTZ must be due to some misunderstanding. The Soviet scientist in question had categorically denied that he had expressed himself in the alleged way. He would perhaps be willing to make himself to Professor SVARTZ a declaration in this matter.

Some time after this talk, Professor SVARTZ received from her informant a letter dated April 29th 1964, to the effect that he in the course of the talk in January 1961 alledged to have said, he knew nothing of WALLENBERG, he had never heard his name and he had not the slightest idea as to whether WALLENBERG was alive or not. The contents of this letter and Professor SVARTZ's letter of reply, of May 28th 1964, in refutation of this statement, are presented in the report made by Professor SVARTZ.

18. In an interpellation, on the 3rd of March 1964, Mr. OHLIN put the question to Foreign Minister NILSSON, if he would give the House of the Riksdag both a report on the development of the WALLENBERG case after the publication in 1957 of the White Book of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs - to the extent that for special reasons certain information must not be kept secret - and inform the House of the measures the Government planned to take

to convince the Soviet Government of the necessity to institute a more efficient search for WALLENBERG and his dwellingplace during different periods after the war.

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The answer of the Foreign Minister was delivered in the RIKSDAG on the 3rd of April 1964. Therein was stressed, among other things, that the Government had tried to benefit by every suitable opportunity to emphasize to the Soviet authorities the importance of shedding light upon WALLENBERG's fate. The documents that during the last years had been presented to the Soviet authorities and the details of the representations that had been made, were however not of the nature that they could be published in this connection. All the representations had however from the Soviet Government met with the answer, there was nothing to add in addition to the information previously given by the Soviets. Mr. NILSSON concluded by confirming that the Swedish Government did not consider the WALLENBERG case as being terminated, but intended to continue the efforts to shed light upon his fate.

19. On account of Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV's approaching visit to Sweden, Ambassador JARRING, on the 26th of May 1964, had a talk, in Moscow, with the head of the Scandinavian Department of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, KOVALIOV. On this occasion, the Swedish desire for renewed investigations in the WALLENBERG case was once again expressed to the Soviet Government. With reference to this talk, Ambassador JARRING, on the 11th of June 1964, was called to Deputy Foreign Minister, ORLOV, who verbally made a statement to the following effect.

On account of the talk with KOVALIOV the competent authorities had carried out the most thorough investigation in the WALLENBERG case. The result of this investigation was the same as had been put forward in the memorandum of February 6th 1957, in which the particulars and circumstances of WALLENBERG's death in 1947 were stated. There were no further circumstances whatsoever that could result in anything new in this question. Statements made

by certain persons importing that WALLENBERG was alive after 1947 were due either to some mistake, or they reflected the efforts of certain circles to complicate the relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden. WALLENBERG had not, after 1947, been in any health or medical institution, any prison or in any other place. On the part of the Soviet Authorities there was no doubt whatsoever that WALLENBERG died on the 17th of July 1947 in the Lyublyanska prison. All the possibilities of investigating WALLENBERG's fate thus being completely exhausted, the Soviets had on their part no further reason to go on occupying themselves with this question. To resume again the discussion of this deplorable fact in the past would only be detrimental to the Swedish-Soviet relations.

20. During Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV's official visit to Sweden, 22nd - 27th June 1964, the WALLENBERG question was on several occasions brought up for discussion by the Swedes. The main discussion took place in the course of a private meeting between the two Prime Ministers, ERLANDER and CHRUSCHEV, in the presence of Foreign Minister NILSSON and Cabinet Minister PALME, immediately after the Government negotiations, on the 23rd of June 1964.

Prime Minister ERLANDER called special attention to the great importance the Swedes attached to the WALLENBERG question and emphasized the necessity of throwing light on this unsolved question, therewith creating better relations between the two countries.

Mr. ERLANDER then gave an account of Professor SVARTZ' evidence, stressing the great confidence he personally had in her. The Swedish Government was conscious of the fact that the Soviet scientist had asserted that there had been some misunderstanding. As there were here two contradictory opinions of what had happened, it would be important to arrange a meeting between the two scientists to try to be clear about the matter.

PRIME Minister CHRUSCHEV then made the declaration that he could never have imagined that the Swedish Government once again should bring up the WALLENBERG question. He declared that WALLENBERG was not in the Soviet Union. He had emphatically declared this to Ambassador SOHLMAN. The Swedish Government had to understand that The Soviet Union naturally would have sent WALLENBERG back to Sweden, if he had been alive, independent of his physical or mental condition. The Soviet Union had delivered and sent back all sorts of persons. What interest would the Soviet Union take in keeping WALLENBERG? Professor SVARTZ' statement was based on mere misunderstanding. Her Soviet informant had never heard of WALLENBERG, or of the WALLENBERG case, and he knew nothing of the exchange of letters that had taken place between the governments. There must be some misunderstanding because of bad knowledge of language. On the part of the Soviet Government, the matter was finished. If a meeting between the two scientists could be arranged privately, the Soviet Government would do nothing to prevent that. When the Prime Minister immediately made a mental note of this statement, Mr. CHRUSCHEV declared that the Soviet Government neither recommended nor warned against such a confrontation.

Mr. CHRUSCHEV added that many deeply tragic things had happened during the STALIN period. It could not be expected that he should account for the STALIN time. He did not want to expose himself to this interrogation with a lot of questions that had been answered long ago. Thorough investigations had been made by the Soviet authorities and exact information had been given concerning WALLENBERG, but yet the Swedes did not seem to trust them.

Mr. ERLANDER stressed that he had wanted to seize the opportunity to discuss frankly and intimately a question of great importance to the relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union. Swedish opinion would certainly find it difficult to understand that the Soviet authorities opposed to further investigations aiming at shedding light upon the case.

In the course of private talks between Prime Minister ERLANDER and Mr. CHRUSCHEV, later on during the visit, Mr. ERLANDER repeatedly came back to the matter and developed further the Swedish views. Nothing new in substance was brought to light. The Prime Minister declared that he was sincerely grieved at the fact that the Soviet Government had no documents available, by the way of which this deplorable controversial question between the Soviet Union and Sweden could be put to an end.

In a special Swedish statement in the WALLENBERG question, published at the press conference of the Prime Minister, on the 26th June 1964, was declared that the Soviets had adhered to their previously given information that WALLENBERG was not in the Soviet Union. The Swedish Government felt deeply disappointed at the fact that the Soviets had considered not being able to do more in this question. In spite of the fact that the great number of representations, made by the Swedish Government after the information given by the Soviets in 1957, had been fruitless, the Swedish Government would not give up their efforts.

21. During the months following Prime Minister CHRUSCHEV's visit, different possibilities to arrange, privately, a meeting between Professor SVARTZ and her Soviet informant, among other things through the intermediary of different scientists, were studied and tried. These efforts were however fruitless.

22. Prime Minister KOSYGIN took office in October 1964. At the beginning of 1965, a representation in the WALLENBERG question was made to him in the form of a letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER, dated February 11th 1965. After a summary of the earlier handling of the matter and referring among other things to evidences according to which WALLENBERG was alive at a considerably later date than the alleged year of his death, 1947, imprisoned in Vladimir and also in a Soviet hospital, the letter ended

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by an appeal to Mr. KOSYGIN that he might, in person, make arrangements for such a reconsideration of all the elements of the question and for such an examination of the information, submitted by the Swedes, that light would be thrown on the matter.

The letter was delivered by Ambassador JARRING, on March 22nd 1965, when he was received in audience by Prime Minister KOSYGIN. Mr. KOSYGIN stated that he had thoroughly studied the Soviet WALLENBERG file. He could come to no other conclusion than that, in which the investigations had resulted, that is to say that WALLENBERG was not alive but had died in prison in Moscow in the way and at the time that was stated in the file.

An answer to the representation, made by the Prime Minister, was to be delivered along these lines.

As to the evidence, given by Professor SVARTZ, the Prime Minister declared that the Soviet scientist had never made the statements attributed to him by Professor SVARTZ. He had no objection to Ambassador JARRING making sure of this for himself, at a personal meeting with the scientist in question.

23. Such a meeting with the Soviet scientist came off on the 11th of May 1965. In the course of this talk, that took place in the presence of a representative of the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs the informant confirmed that Professor SVARTZ, in January 1961, had quite a long talk with him about scientific problems and interests in common. In conclusion she had said she wanted to take up with him, privately, a humanitarian case that had to do with a Swede, imprisoned in the Soviet Union and she had asked him for help to bring about his release. Professor SVARTZ had mentioned the name of the prisoner, but at that time her informant had never heard this name and had had no idea of whom it concerned. He had directed Professor SVARTZ to apply, at a high level, to the Foreign Ministry. Mr. JARRING

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reminded of the fact that, according to Professor SVARTZ, her informant had said that WALLENBERG was alive but in bad condition and in hospital. The informant denied the truth of this statement and said it was incomprehensible to him that Professor SVARTZ had misapprehended his statement so completely. It might have been due to the fact that his knowledge of German - the language used during the talk - was not so good. In this way Professor SVARTZ might have misunderstood statements of the kind "if he is alive" or "if he is ill" not as conditional clauses but as declarative sentences.

Mr. JARRING retorted that one statement contradicted the other. He said he believed it would be of great value, if a meeting could be arranged between the informant, Professor SVARTZ and himself, thus giving an opportunity to talk the matter over. The informant said he could not understand what was the use of such a meeting, but in answer to a direct question he at last declared himself prepared to assist.

24. When visiting Prime Minister ERLANDER, on the 13th of May 1965, the Ambassador of the Soviet Union, BELOHVOSTIKOV, announced that on account of Prime Minister ERLANDER's letter to Prime Minister KOSYGIN of February 11th 1965, he had been assigned the task to make the statement that the Soviet Government, in its note of February 6th 1957, had made clear that WALLENBERG had died in 1947. The investigations now carried out had confirmed that this was the case. The evidence given by Professor SVARTZ must be due to some misunderstanding.

Prime Minister ERLANDER declared that he had the intention to take up the matter at his coming visit to Moscow. He pointed out that the Soviet Government must realize that the Swedish Government attached great importance to this matter and that Swedish public opinion demanded a full and detailed account of it.

25. In the course of Prime Minister ERLANDER's official visit to the Soviet Union, from the 10th to the 17th of June 1965, the WALLENBERG question was taken up at government talks on the 11th and the 17th of June. By

by of introduction Mr. ERLANDER declared he wished to state that the bilateral Swedish-Soviet relations were favourable, but for the fact that the WALLENBERG question had not yet been settled. After that Mr. ERLANDER summarized in the following three points the further information he still wished to receive from the Soviet authorities.

- a) In the Soviet answer of 1957 was mentioned the presence of a note concerning a person by the name of WALENBERG, deceased in July 1947. There were reasons to assume that this note had reference to Raoul WALLENBERG. From subsequent statements, made by the Soviet Government, it seemed to appear that this supposition had now grown into certainty. The Swedes were anxious to be informed of the investigations, carried out during the last years, that had obviously led to this change.
- b) The views taken by the Soviets of the evidences - and possible counterevidences - given by Soviet prisoners, that had returned from the Soviet Union and according to whom WALLENBERG was imprisoned in Vladimir after the year 1947. These evidences had been studied by prominent Swedish lawyers, who had come to the conclusion that even if full evidence was not introduced, it was most likely that WALLENBERG had been alive at least in the early fifties and that he had then been in the Vladimir prison.
- c) The evidence given by Professor SVARTZ concerning her talks, in Moscow, at the beginning of January 1961 with a Soviet scientist was, according to his statement, due to some misunderstanding. This latter must be made clear.

The subject of the two discussions was primarily these Swedish demands. Prime Minister KOSYGIN stated that

after having received the letter from Prime Minister ERLANDER, he had ordered a new investigation. He had received documents containing the date of the day of WALLENBERG's death and the information that WALLENBERG had been cremated and that he was no longer living. The Swedish Government had been informed accordingly. There were no further documents and no personal file compiled for WALLENBERG. The reason for this was unknown. Nor did any Soviet witnesses exist. If WALLENBERG was alive, he would be found very soon. One knew who were in prisons and hospitals. The Head of Government could quickly find a living man but not a dead. How could the Swedes in earnest believe that the Soviet authorities were keeping WALLENBERG in the Soviet Union? Why should they keep him? The Prime Minister said he understood that this was hard and complicated to the Swedish Government and to WALLENBERG's family. On the part of the Soviet authorities they had however done everything and had nothing to add.

The statements made by the prisoners of war returning home, had no convincing force. Professor SVARTZ' informant had declared that he had never heard of WALLENBERG and that the misunderstanding must be due to language difficulties. Mr. KOSYGIN declared himself willing to comply with the Prime Minister's request for a meeting between Professor SVARTZ and her informant, even if he considered such a step to be useless.

In the course of the subsequent discussions both parties reverted to the views reported earlier. Mr. KOSYGIN gave a detailed account of the situation prevailing during and immediately after the war. Mr. ERLANDER emphatically repeated that detailed documents should be provided in order to elucidate the question entirely, with a view to have a detailed account on all the points, where on closer impartial examination great obscurity could be found. Mr. ERLANDER expressed his satisfaction

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with the fact that Mr. KOSYGIN was willing to support a meeting between Professor SVARTZ and her informant but regretted that the answers to the rest of his wishes were negative.

26. In accordance with the agreement made during Prime Minister ERLANDER's official visit, a talk took place in Moscow, on the 6th of July 1965, between Professor SVARTZ and her informant. Among those present were also Ambassador JARRING, who did not take part in the talks, and two officials from the Soviet Ministry for Foreign Affairs, of whom acted as an interpreter. The talk of which has been given a detailed account in the report of Professor SVARTZ, ended by one statement contradicting the other.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

Mrs. Maj von Dardel
Auravagen 25
182 62 Djursholm, Sweden

Dear Mrs. von Dardel:

Dr. Henry Kissinger has asked me to reply to your letter and memorandum of May 4, 1973, in which you discuss your efforts to determine the fate of your son, Raoul Wallenberg, who has been missing since 1945.

First let me say that I sympathize deeply with your wish to find out definitely what has happened to your son. It is indeed tragic that so many years after the end of World War II your son's fate remains undetermined.

In view of the humanitarian nature of the case, and your son's efforts on behalf of the Hungarian Jews during World War II, the United States Government is prepared to make inquiries regarding your son's fate of the Soviet Government through the American Embassy in Moscow. At such time as an answer is received, we will communicate it to you promptly. However, in view of the many years that have passed since your son's disappearance, and the earlier unsuccessful efforts to obtain additional information on his fate, I must caution you against any optimism regarding the obtaining of more precise information on his case.

Please be assured that I appreciate the profound suffering you have undergone these many years.

Sincerely yours,

EUR/NE:JP Owens:mlb
7/26/73

OUTSTANDING INFORMATION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

F810001-1502

FORM DS 322(OCR)

CONFIDENTIAL

EUR/NE: JPOWENS:MLB
EXT. 29336

EUR : MR. WALTER J. STOESEL, JR.

EUR/NE: MR. GEORGE
EUR:MR. ARMITAGE
S/S -

EUR/SOV: JMATLOCK
WHITE HOUSE -

ROUTINE MOSCOW

ROUTINE STOCKHOLM

E.O. 11652: GDS

TAGS:

SUBJECT: REQUEST BY SWEDISH CITIZEN TO USG TO MAKE
INQUIRIES OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT

1. DEPT HAS BEEN REQUESTED BY MRS. FREDRIK VON DARDEL OF SWEDEN TO MAKE INQUIRIES OF SOVIET GOVERNMENT REGARDING FATE OF HER SON, RAUL WALLENBERG, SWEDISH DIPLOMAT WHO DISAPPEARED IN HUNGARY IN JANUARY 1945 FOLLOWING ARRIVAL OF SOVIET TROOPS IN THAT CITY. ALTHOUGH SOVIETS INITIALLY INFORMED SWEDISH AUTHORITIES THEY KNEW NOTHING OF WALLENBERG'S WHEREABOUTS, IN FEBRUARY 1957 FOMIN GROMYKO NOTIFIED STOCKHOLM THAT MAN BELIEVED TO BE WALLENBERG HAD DIED IN MOSCOW PRISON ON JULY 17, 1947. HOWEVER, LATER WITNESSES REPORTED WALLENBERG STILL ALIVE IN EARLY 1950S. REPEATED EFFORTS OF SWEDISH AUTHORITIES TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL INFORMATION WERE UNSUCCESSFUL, INCLUDING LAST EFFORT BY SWEDISH PM ERLANDER WITH SOVIET PM KOSYGIN IN MAY 1965. WALLENBERG HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED DEAD IN SWEDEN AND HIS CASE, ALTHOUGH INACTIVE, IS STILL CONSIDERED OPEN.

2. MRS. VON DARDEL IS NOW 80 YEARS OF AGE AND WOULD LIKE TO CLEAR UP QUESTION OF HER SON'S FATE. SHE HAS REQUESTED US ASSISTANCE IN THIS MATTER BECAUSE OF FACT THAT WALLENBERG UNDERTOOK MISSION TO BUDAPEST AT REQUEST OF THEN US MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM. REPORTEDLY DUE TO HIS EFFORTS, THOUSANDS OF JEWS ESCAPED DEATH AT HANDS OF NAZIS. IN VIEW

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CONFIDENTIAL

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Continuation Sheet,

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FORM DS 322A (OCR)

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

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OF THIS, AND IN LIGHT OF COMPASSIONATE NATURE OF REQUEST, DEPT BELIEVES IT PROPER TO MAKE INQUIRIES OF SOVIETS, ON OUTSIDE CHANCE THAT INFORMATION MIGHT BE FORTHCOMING WHICH WOULD DETERMINE QUESTION OF WALLENBERG'S FATE. HOWEVER, MRS. VON DARDEL HAS BEEN CAUTIONED NOT TO BE OPTIMISTIC IN THIS REGARD.

3. ACTION REQUESTED: EMBASSY SHOULD APPROACH FOREIGN MINISTRY AT LEVEL DEEMED MOST ADVISABLE TO INQUIRE ABOUT INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON WALLENBERG CASE. 44

CONFIDENTIAL

FB10001-1504

January 10, 1974

Honorable William S. Moorhead
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C., 20515

Dear Mr. Moorhead:

I have received your inquiry dated December 14 concerning Miss Ferns E. Crosby's interest in the fate of Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

According to the records of the Department of State, Mr. Wallenberg was assigned to the Swedish mission in Budapest, Hungary during World War II, and in January of 1945 disappeared following the arrival of Soviet troops in Budapest. In response to repeated inquiries by the Swedish Government, the Soviet Government in February 1957 stated that Mr. Wallenberg had died in a Moscow prison on July 17, 1947. Despite the fact that the Swedish Government has officially raised the issue of Mr. Wallenberg's fate on a number of subsequent occasions, citing the fact that several persons claimed to have seen Mr. Wallenberg alive during the 1950's, the Soviet Government has provided no additional information.

The mother of Mr. Wallenberg, Mrs. Fredrik von Gardel, has continued to pursue the question of the fate of her son with the Swedish Government and the Swedish Red Cross. These bodies are thoroughly familiar with the case of Mr. Wallenberg, and are in the best position to make further inquiries with the Soviet authorities in the event it is believed that further representation may prove helpful.

I regret that my reply cannot be more encouraging in this matter, but please continue to call on us whenever you believe we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

Drafted: EUR/NE:JPowens:mlb:024124 CW

Concurrences:

EUR/NE: NAndrews

EUR/MA: Armitage

EUR/DOV: WDrass

h - Bureau

Marshall Wright

Assistant Secretary for
Congressional Relations

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FBI 0001-1505
MICROFILMED

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

O/FADRC/DR
FILES

March 23, 1974

Attention Mrs. Trombly
Keep this study together

Dear Mr. Ramel:

DIST:
EUR
INR
RF

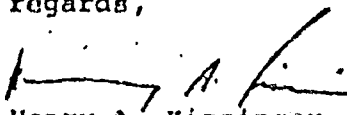
Thank you for your letter of February 20, 1974, in which you request certain information concerning the fate of Mr. Raoul Wallenberg, on behalf of his mother, Mrs. Maj von Dardel.

First, let me say that I sympathize deeply with the efforts of Mrs. von Dardel to find out definitely what happened to her son. It is indeed tragic that so many years after the end of World War II her son's fate remains undetermined. Further, I am fully conscious of the humanitarian contribution made by Mr. Wallenberg in saving so many from the Nazi concentration camps.

In response to your request, and that of the Swedish Government, a search was made of our files to determine if the United States Government possessed any information which might be helpful in shedding additional light on the fate of Mr. Wallenberg. Unfortunately, this search disclosed no data in our files which would be of assistance in clarifying the fate of Mr. Wallenberg, and the Swedish Government will be informed accordingly.

I am sorry that my reply cannot be more encouraging.

Best regards,


Henry A. Kissinger

MICROFILMED
BY S/SI -

Mr. Stig Ramel, Director,
Nobelstiftelsen,

S-11436 Stockholm, Sweden. Drafted: EUR/NE:JPowens:mlb
3/14/74; ext. 21563

Clearances: EUR/NE:WABuell, J. M. B.

EUR/SOV:Mr. Dyess

INR/RES:Mr. Zook

INR:WHyland

EUR:JARmitage

EUR:WS bier

F810001-1506

~~P750-119-1318~~

United States Senate

JUL 11 1975
ACTION
is assigned to

Respectfully referred to:

GUR

CONGRESSIONAL LIAISON OFFICE

Because of the desire of this office to be responsive to all inquiries and communications, your consideration of the attached is requested. Your findings and views, in duplicate form, along with return of the enclosure, will be appreciated by

Sen. Stanley H. Franking re com of Raoul Wallenberg

ATTN: SCOTT SKLAA
202-224-6343

U.S.S.

James E. Javits

Form #2

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE
REPATRIATION OF RUSSIAN JEWS, INC.

TELEPHONE: (212) 354-0519

REC'D JUL 7 1975

July 2, 1975

STAT E

Hon. Jacob Javits
321 Russel
Senate office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Javits:

I am writing to you at the suggestion of our honorary president Samuel Hausman. Our organization has often worked with Simon Wiesenthal of Vienna on problems of mutual concern. Mr. Wiesenthal was the one who traced Adolph Eichman and other Nazi war criminals.

In his letter of June 23, Mr. Wissantel requests our help in the case of Recul Wallenberg. Apparently, he has been working on the matter and has uncovered witnesses indicating that Wallenberg was alive in 1962 although reported dead by the Russians in 1948.

I wonder if you might take the trouble of looking through the material sent to Senator Jackson last February. Unfortunately, the senator never replied. What pressure can be brought on the Soviets at this time to determine if Wallenberg is still alive?

Again, our thanks for your interest and assistance.

Sincerely,

Dr. Stanley Greenberg
Executive Director

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 JORIS BECHAMAN
 D. HANCOCK, M.D.
 MUEL NAUSMAN
 ALEXIS Y. SCHWEIBER
 ADJUTANT
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 BENJAMIN PULLACK
 BENJAMIN SHAMIR
 BENJAMIN SPIEGEL
 BENJAMIN STOUTER
 BENJAMIN STORM

100-126-0008010001-1508

July 30, 1975

Honorable Jacob K. Javits
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Javits:

Thank you for your communication of July 11, with which you enclosed a letter from Dr. Stanley Greenberg, of the International League for the Repatriation of Russian Jews, concerning the case of the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

According to Department of State records, Mr. Wallenberg was assigned to the Swedish mission in Budapest, Hungary, during World War II, and disappeared in January of 1945 following the arrival of Soviet troops in Budapest. In response to repeated inquiries by the Swedish Government, the Soviet Government in February 1957 stated that Mr. Wallenberg had died in a Moscow prison on July 17, 1947. Despite the fact that the Swedish Government has officially raised the issue of Mr. Wallenberg's fate on a number of subsequent occasions, citing the fact that several persons claimed to have seen him alive during the 1950's, the Soviet Government has provided no additional information.

Mr. Wallenberg's mother, Mrs. Fredrik von Dardel, has continued to pursue the question of the fate of her son with the Swedish Government and the Swedish Red Cross. These organizations are thoroughly familiar with Mr. Wallenberg's case and are in the best position to make further inquiries to Soviet authorities in the event that further representation would be believed helpful.

I regret that our reply cannot be more encouraging in this matter.

Sincerely,

Robert J. McCloskey
Assistant Secretary-
for Congressional Relations

Drafted:EUR/SOV:LWillems:vt
119-1318, 7/23/55 x28670

Cleared:EUR:JGLowenstein JGL/RSL
H:RFlaten RF/LW

CONFIDENTIAL 01-1509

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

The Army has informed MLB that Sgt. KUMISH, whom we had hoped to question concerning Raoul WALLENBERG, is mentally deranged and unable to give any information covering period of his imprisonment.

I passed this information to Mr. Crowley and he agreed that it would be fruitless to attempt to question KUMISH at this time. We shall request the Army to keep us informed of KUMISH's condition.

OLI:HLee:mb

10-19-55

CONFIDENTIAL

75-8.08/10-19-55

NOTAL
SWEDISH EMBASSY

65
ACTION
is assigned to

EUR

Note

According to Arthur D. Morse in his book "Why 6 million died" he has studied in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, and in "Projects and Documents Box 33 and Box 35" found material relating to the Swedish diplomat in Budapest at the end of the war, Raoul Wallenberg. He also has found some material in the publication "Rescue from Hungary", published by the War Refugee Board.

It would be appreciated if Mr. Leif Leifland from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs could be allowed to study the above and related material and to take copies back to Sweden.

Washington, D.C., September 12, 1969.

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SEP 12 PM 1 26

RS/AN
ANALYSIS BRANCH

21172

(2)
9/22/69

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RSIR

1-26-70

In its note of September 12, 1969, the Royal Swedish Embassy asked the Department of State to attempt to secure access for a representative of the Swedish Foreign Office to certain documents in Boxes 33 and 35 at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.

Employees of the Library have, at the Department's request, gone through the pertinent files and have made copies of all the documents therein which mention the Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg. The Department has taken action to declassify the classified documents among them.

All of the documents are forwarded herewith. It was judged impracticable to have someone without a United States security clearance go through all of the papers in Boxes 33 and 35, as before this could have been authorized all of the documents, most of which had nothing to do with Raoul Wallenberg, would have had to be declassified.

Enclosures:

Documents

Department of State,

Washington, JANUARY 26, 1970

EUR/SCAN:PRHughes:acw, X29336, 1/21/70.
#21172

Clearances:

EUR/SCAN - Mr. Ingram

EUR - Miss Tibbets

S/S - Mrs. [unclear]

P/HO - Mr. Kogan (subs)

OPR/RS - Mr. Simon

S/S-S(C)

1/24/70 1:20 PM

F810001-1512

44

ROYAL
SWEDISH EMBASSY

No. 17

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

270 MAR 11 PM 10 32

RS/AN
ANALYSIS BRANCH

ACTION
is assigned to

EUR

EUR/SCA/J: P.R. Hughes RS/R

The Royal Swedish Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and refers to the Department's note of January 26, 1970, concerning the Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg.

In the documents forwarded to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in Stockholm references are made to other documents. Swedish officials concerned with the matter ask whether these also could be of significance for the study of the case. It would therefore be greatly appreciated if the Department of State could grant the Ministry for Foreign Affairs access to the following documents:

4805

Cables from the United States
Embassy, Stockholm, to the
Department of State, Washington

No.	Date
2069	June 9, 1944
2234	June 27
2271	June 23
2344	June 27
2360	June 28
2396	June 30

②
3/11/70

Cable from the United States Embassy,
Stockholm, to the War Refugee Board,
Washington

118

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ROYAL
SWEDISH EMBASSY

- 2.

	No.	Date
Cables from the Department of State, Washington, to the United States Embassy, Stockholm	1010 1246 1365 1795 2566	May 25, 1944 June 23 July 10 September 8 December 21
Cables from the War Refugee Board, Washington, to the United States Embassy, Stockholm	59 101 273	

Cable of April 30, 1945, to General Key, the Department of State's representative in Hungary, and the reply to this cable

The Royal Swedish Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State its assurances of its highest consideration.

Washington, D.C. March 9, 1970



Carroll

See note of March 2, 1978, of the Royal Canadian

Mount Police regarding the Department of State's

request for information regarding the activities of the

Department of State.

The Department of State has been advised that the

Department of State is not aware of the activities of

the Department of State, which is a Government of the

United States of America, in the Department of State.

The Department of State is not aware of the activities of

the Department of State, which is a Government of the

United States of America, in the Department of State.

See Department of State.

Department of State

Department of State

201 164

5010001-4515

Commercial Union Bank
New York City
New York

Dear Sirs: Please advise me of the status of my
loan. I have been waiting for some time and
am anxious to know the result.

I am sure you will be able to help me in this
matter.

James H. Smith
James H. Smith

Yours very truly,
James H. Smith

Dear Mr. [Name],

I have received your letter of the 10th inst.

and am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

I am glad to hear that you are well.

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I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

I am glad to hear that you are well.

I am writing you now as I have just received your letter.

Dear Senator Donahoe
Thank you for
Mr. and Mrs.
d1p10

PIOTTY-2100

47

Some letters of introduction were to
be forwarded to the Senator by the
Senator's office. The Senator's office
has been notified of the Senator's
interest in the Senator's office.
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Mr. Wallenberg has been in contact with von Lardol, has continued to pursue the question of the fate of her son with the Swedish Government and the Swedish Red Cross. Since the Swedish Government and Red Cross are thoroughly familiar with Mr. Wallenberg's case, we believe they are in the best position to make inquiries to the Soviet authorities in the event that further representation would be helpful.

WILLIAM F. DILLON, JR.
Chairman

U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20541

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

October 14, 1977

49
ACTED
6-10-77

Mr. Paul H. Bremer
American Express Company
200 West Street
New York, N.Y. 10038

I received from a constituent of mine, Mr. John Newman, regarding Mr. Paul Wallenberg, a Swedish diplomatic, credited with saving thousands of Jews during World War II.

While I understand that since Mr. Wallenberg is a Swedish national, his whereabouts is something which Sweden is pursuing, I hope that our Government will give whatever support it can.

WFD/jrc
Enclosure

RECEIVED
U.S. SENATE
OCT 17 1977

that was sufficient
I realize that as a
that you can and cannot do
avenue open to you would you

Mr. Carter is helping
to follow and tell him that I was not
and that I was
in this situation.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL - 1971

50

Dear Mr. [Name]

... Wallenberg had died in ... 1947. The Soviet Government ... report over the matter and blamed it on the excesses of the period when Beria was head of the Soviet secret police.

Since 1955 there have been several reports that Mr. Wallenberg was still alive in a Soviet prison. There is no confirmation of these reports. We have cooperated fully with the Swedish Government on several occasions in connection with this matter, and will continue to do so.

Very truly yours,

Director of the [Name]
[Name]
[Name]

Enclosure:
[Name]

[Name]

Mr. [Name]
[Name]
[Name]
[Name]
[Name]

F810001-1521

MILLS CHARLES N
79 STOCKHOLM 1190

02/28/81 073219 PRINTER LI

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PAGE 01 STOCKH 01190 191618Z

ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 ISO-00 CIAE-00 INR-10 NSAE-00 INRE-00 SS-15
SSO-00 SP-02 NSCE-00 PA-01 HA-05 /046 W

-----094713 191627Z /50

O R 191531Z MAR 79

FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC IMMEDIATE 6223

INFO AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN

AMEMBASSY HELSINKI

AMEMBASSY LONDON

AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

AMEMBASSY REYKJAVIK

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E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PEPR, PINS, SW, UR, US

SUBJ: SWEDISH PAPER ALLEGES SECRETARY KISSINGER BLOCKED ATTEMPT
TO LOCATE RAOUL WALLENBERG

REF: STOCKHOLM 0436

1. STOCKHOLM DAILY DAGENS NYHETER GAVE BROAD COVERAGE
MARCH 18 TO ARTICLE ALLEGING THAT FORMER SECRETARY
KISSINGER, IRRITATED BY SWEDISH CRITICISM OF US
VIETNAM POLICY, STOPPED AN INSTRUCTION TO THE US
EMBASSY IN MOSCOW IN OCTOBER 1973 REQUESTING THE EMBASSY
TO TAKE UP THE CASE OF THE MISSING SWEDISH DIPLOMAT
RAOUL WALLENBERG WITH SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE. THE
ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN BY SWEDISH RADIO'S LONDON
CORRESPONDENT SVEN STROMBERG WHO OBTAINED NUMBERS OF
FORMERLY CLASSIFIED DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS UNDER THE
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT. SUMMARIES OF STROMBERG'S
ARTICLE HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED BY MOST OTHER PAPERS

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PAGE 02 STOCKH 01190 191618Z

AND GIVEN PROMINENT COVERAGE ON RADIO AND TELEVISION.

2. SEQUENCE BEGAN WITH MAY 1973 LETTER TO KISSINGER FROM
WALLENBERG'S MOTHER, MAY VON DARDEL WALLENBERG, REQUESTING
US ASSISTANCE. THIS LETTER REACHED KISSINGER IN
AUGUST 1973 ACCOMPANIED BY EUR BRIEFING MEMORANDUM,
SUGGESTED LETTER ON BEHALF OF SECRETARY TO MRS.
WALLENBERG, AND CABLE INSTRUCTION TO EMBASSY MOSCOW.
CABLE WAS IN THREE PARTS, OF WHICH FIRST TWO WERE BACKGROUND.
THIRD SECTION OF CABLE REQUESTED AMBASSADOR TO CONTACT
MFA AND OBTAIN INFORMATION ON WALLENBERG. EXERCISE
ENDED, HOWEVER, ON OCTOBER 15, 1973 WITH KISSINGER VETO.
NEITHER CABLE NOR REPLY TO MRS. WALLENBERG WAS SENT.
PRESS NOTED THAT MRS. WALLENBERG DIED SEVERAL MONTHS AGO.

3. COMMENT: WHILE STROMBERG DOES NOT CLAIM WALLENBERG
MYSTERY WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED HAD MOSCOW DEMARCHE

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PAGE 1

F810001-1522

MILLS CHARLES N
79 STOCKHOLM 1190

02/28/81 073220 PRINTER: LI

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BEEN AUTHORIZED, ARTICLE IS REplete WITH HINTS THAT
THIS COULD WELL HAVE HAPPENED. ARTICLE ALSO CHIDES
SWEDISH GOVERNMENT FOR NOT USING US CONNECTION MORE OFTEN
IN PAST TO CLARIFY WALLENBERG STATUS. EMBASSY POUCHING
TRANSLATION OF COMPLETE ARTICLE (EUR/NE).

KENNEDY-MINOTT
LIMITED OFFICIAL USE

F810001-1523

55

HILLS CHARLES N
79 STOCKHOLM 2833

02/28/81 073238 PRINTER: LI

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED

PAGE 01 STOCKH 02833 091447Z

ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 H-02 FA-05 CIAE-00 INR-10 NSAE-00
/030 W

-----107170 100348Z '12

R 091349Z JUL 79

FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7165

UNCLAS STOCKHOLM 2833

EO 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM SW UR

SUBJ: VISIT TO US OF WALLENBERG FAMILY MEMBER

REF: STOCKHOLM 2108

1. MRS NINA LAGERGREN, SISTER OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, HAS INFORMED EMBASSY SHE WILL VISIT WASHINGTON FOR TEN DAYS BEGINNING JULY 15 TO SEEK USG SUPPORT FOR CONTINUED EFFORTS TO DETERMINE FATE OF HER BROTHER RAOUL WALLENBERG. SHE SAID MFA SEC GEN LEIF LEIFLAND HAD ASSURED HER AMBASSADOR WACHTMEISTER AND HIS STAFF WOULD ASSIST HER TO EXTENT POSSIBLE WITH APPOINTMENTS. SHE EXPRESSED HOPE THAT EMBASSY AND DEPARTMENT WOULD ALSO SUPPORT HER EFFORTS BY FACILITATING MEETINGS WITH APPROPRIATE OFFICIALS. MRS LAGERGREN SAID SHE WOULD ATTEMPT TO MEET WITH THE PRESIDENT, SENATOR CHURCH AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, EUR/NE DIRECTOR ROBERT FUNSETH, AND POSSIBLY OFFICERS IN EUR/SOV.

2. AS DEPARTMENT AWARE, SENATOR CHURCH HAS EXPRESSED A SERIOUS INTEREST IN WALLENBERG CASE. HIS LETTER TO AMBASSADOR IN APRIL REQUESTING A SUMMARY OF STATUS OF CASE WAS REPLIED TO ON MAY 7 WITH COPY TO EUR/NE (THOMPSON).

3. ACTION REQUESTED: DEPARTMENT PLEASE PROVIDE COPY OF

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PAGE 02 STOCKH 02833 091447Z

THIS CABLE TO OFFICE OF SENATOR CHURCH. CANNEY

UNCLASSIFIED

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52

MILLS CHARLES N
79 STOCKHOLM 3256

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PAGE 01 STOCKH 03256 102051Z POSS DUPE

ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM 05 H-01 INR-10

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-----007251 110128Z /65

R 081403Z AUG 79

FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7403

INFO AMEMBASSY COPENHAGEN

AMEMBASSY HELSINKI

AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

AMEMBASSY OSLO

AMEMBASSY REYKJAVIK

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STOCKHOLM 3256

EO 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, PEPR, US, SW, UR

SUBJECT: CONTINUED MEDIA COVERAGE OF WALLENBERG CASE

REF: STOCKHOLM 2833, STOCKHOLM 3082

1. (U) SWEDISH MEDIA CONTINUE TO GIVE PROMINENT COVERAGE TO ANY AND ALL ASPECTS OF RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE. THE ACCEPTANCE THIS WEEK BY WALLENBERG'S HALF-SISTER, NINA LAGERGREN, OF AN AWARD FOR WALLENBERG FROM THE U.S. PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION (HOLOCAUST COMMISSION) WAS FIRST-PAGE NEWS. MRS. LAGERGREN'S STATEMENT AT THE CEREMONY IN COPENHAGEN THAT SHE BELIEVES HER BROTHER IS STILL ALIVE AND THAT SHE WILL CONTINUE TO PURSUE CASE WAS ALSO WIDELY REPORTED.

2. (U) PRESS ALSO REPORTED ON A BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY BY PER ANGER, SWEDISH AMBASSADOR TO CANADA, HIGHLY CRITICAL OF GOS HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG CASE IN

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PAGE 02 STOCKH 03256 102051Z POSS DUPE

THE EARLY 50'S. ANGER, WHO WORKED CLOSELY WITH WALLENBERG AT SWEDISH LEGATION IN BUDAPEST AT THE CLOSE OF WWII, SAID GOS AFTER WAR

"SACRIFICED WALLENBERG ON THE ALTAR OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY" AND, PARTICULARLY FORMER FM OSTER UNDEN, FAILED TO PURSUE CASE OUT OF FEAR OF DISTURBING RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW. ANGER SAID THAT IMMEDIATELY UPON RETIREMENT FROM DIPLOMATIC SERVICE HE WOULD DEVOTE ALL HIS TIME TO COOPERATING WITH VARIOUS WALLENBERG COMMITTEES IN SWEDEN, U.S., CANADA, UK AND ISRAEL TO GET TO BOTTOM OF THIS CASE.

3. (U) IN RESPONSE TO QUESTION ON ANGER'S STATEMENT, FM BLIX TOLD PRESS THAT HE UNDERSTANDS FULLY THE ACTIVITY ON BEHALF OF WALLENBERG, THAT SUCH ACTIVITY "ACCORDS WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE," AND THAT GOS WELCOMES ALL ATTEMPTS WHICH

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79 STOCKHOLM 3256

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MAY LEAD TO A SOLUTION OF WALLENBERG AFFAIR.

4. (U) AN EDITORIAL OF AUGUST 8 IN CONSERVATIVE SVENSKA DAGBLADET CLEARLY SIDED WITH LAGERGREN AND ANGER AND SAID THERE MUST BE NO MORE BEATING AROUND THE BUSH BY GOS. SWEDEN, THE PAPER SAID, MUST DEMAND IN MOSCOW THAT WALLENBERG BE FREED AND TURNED OVER TO SWEDISH AUTHORITIES.

5. (LOU) SHORTLY AFTER HER RETURN FROM TWO-WEEK VISIT TO US, MRS. LAGERGREN EXPRESSED APPRECIATION TO EMBOFF FOR THE SYMPATHETIC RECEPTION SHE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON, PARTICULARLY FROM DEPARTMENT OFFICERS GOODBY AND FUNSETH. SHE SAID FURTHER THAT SECRETARY VANCE HAD BEEN MOST UNDERSTANDING OF HER BROTHER'S PLIGHT AND THAT SHE WAS REASSURED BY HIS STATEMENTS AND

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PAGE 03 STOCKH 03256 102051Z POSS DUPE

THOSE OF OTHER US GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS THAT ALL

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE WOULD BE EXTENDED.

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79 STOCKHOLM 3347

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PAGE 01 STOCKH 03347 180234Z

ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 /013 W

-----058870 180336Z /73

R 151030Z AUG 79

FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 7458

UNCLAS STOCKHOLM 3347

FOR EUR/NE

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PINT, SW

SUBJ: BOSTON GLOBE WALLENBERG ARTICLE

ALTHOUGH SWEDISH MFA HAS STATED THAT LETTER WRITTEN

BY JAN KAPLAN AND PUBLISHED BY BOSTON GLOBE CONTAINS NOTHING

NEW REGARDING FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, POST WOULD

APPRECIATE RECEIVING TEXT FOR OUR INFORMATION.

KENNEDY-MINOTT

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MILLS CHARLES W
79 STATE 227765

02/28/81 073334 PRINTER: LI

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ORIGIN EURE-12

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-----014819 300220Z /20

O 292342Z AUG 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM IMMEDIATE

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 227765

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, US, SW, UR

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE: VISIT OF GUY VAN DARDEL

1. MR. GUY VAN DARDEL, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF RAOUL WALLENBERG, TELEPHONED DEPARTMENT (SOV) LONG DISTANCE AUGUST 29 AND HAS AN APPOINTMENT AT 11:00 AM AUGUST 30 TO DISCUSS THE WALLENBERG CASE WITH EUR/SOV DIRECTOR SHINN.

2. THE SWEDISH EMBASSY WAS CALLED BY MR. VAN DARDEL ABOUT THE SAME TIME AND HE WILL MEET WITH CHARGE BORGLUND BEFORE COMING TO THE DEPARTMENT. MR. VAN DARDEL TOLD THE EMBASSY HIS PURPOSE IS TO FOLLOW UP ON THE RECENT VISIT OF MRS. LAGERGREN.

3. FOREGOING FYI, NO EMBASSY ACTION REQUIRED. VANCE
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79 STOCKHOLM 3607

02/28/81 073407 PRINTER: LI

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PAGE 01 STOCKH 03607 310741Z

ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 SSO-00 /013 W

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P 310700Z AUG 79

FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 7611

UNCLAS STOCKHOLM 3607

FOR EUR/NE RICHARD THOMPSON

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, US, SW, UR

SUBJ: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE: MESSAGE FOR ARMAND HAMMER

1. PLEASE RELAY FOLLOWING MESSAGE FROM AMBASSADOR TO
MR. ARMAND HAMMER OF OCCIDPET, TELEX 673389, LOS ANGELES,
CALIFORNIA:

2. BEGIN TEXT. MRS NINA LAGERGREN HAS ASKED ME TO CONTACT
YOU TO URGE THAT YOU RECEIVE HER ONLY SURVIVING BROTHER,
GUY VAN DARDEL, WHO HAS ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH YOU
FOR NEXT WEEK. MR. VAN DARDEL WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY
MR. AND MRS. THOMAS LANTOS OF HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA,
FOUNDERS OF THE US COMMITTEE FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG. BOTH
ANNETTE AND TOM LANTOS WERE AMONGST THOSE SAVED BY WALLENBERG
IN HUNGARY DURING WWII. MR. LANTOS COUNTS AMONG HIS CLOSE
FRIENDS SENATORS CHURCH AND PELL, WITH WHOM HE HAS SHARED
HIS CONCERN THAT INCREASED EFFORTS BE MADE INTERNATIONALLY
TO DETERMINE THE FATE OF RAOUL WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET
UNION. MR. LANTOS, I UNDERSTAND, IS PREPARING TO RUN
AS A DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATE FOR THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL
DISTRICT SEAT IN SAM MATEO COUNTY. ALSO, MRS. LAEGREN WOULD
VERY MUCH APPRECIATE YOUR RETURNING HER CALL TO YOU.
SHE CAN BE REACHED IN STOCKHOLM AT THE FOLLOWING NUMBER:
08/755-5826. WITH BEST PERSONAL REGARDS, AMBASSADOR

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PAGE 02 STOCKH 03607 310741Z

RODNEY KENNEDY-MINOTT. END TEXT.

3. FOREGOING FYI AND ACTION.

KENNEDY-MINOTT

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79 STATE 229935

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ORIGIN EURE-12
INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 /012 R
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APPROVED BY EUR/NE:DWOOLFLEY

-----027929 311724Z /44

R 311709Z AUG 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO MR. ARMAND HAMMER OCCIDPET

TELEX 673389 LOSANGES CALIF

UNCLAS STATE 229935

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, US, SW, UR

SUBJECT: MESSAGE FOR ARMAND HAMMER (RAOUL WALLENBERG
CASE)

MRS. NINA LAGERGREN HAS ASKED ME TO CONTACT YOU TO URGE
THAT YOU RECEIVE HER ONLY SURVIVING BROTHER, GUY VAN
DARDEL, WHO HAS ASKED FOR AN APPOINTMENT WITH YOU FOR
NEXT WEEK. MR. VAN DARDEL WOULD BE ACCOMPANIED BY
MR. AND MRS. THOMAS LANTOS OF HILLSBOROUGH, CALIFORNIA,
FOUNDERS OF THE US COMMITTEE FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG.
BOTH ANNETTE AND TOM LANTOS WERE AMONGST THOSE SAVED
BY WALLENBERG IN HUNGARY DURING WWII. MR. LANTOS COUNTS
AMONG HIS CLOSE FRIENDS SENATORS CHURCH AND PELL, WITH
WHOM HE HAS SHARED HIS CONCERN THAT INCREASED EFFORTS
BE MADE INTERNATIONALLY TO DETERMINE THE FATE OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG IN THE SOVIET UNION. MR. LANTOS, I UNDERSTAND,
IS PREPARING TO RUN AS A DEMOCRATIC PARTY CANDIDATE FOR
THE 11TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT SEAT IN SAN MATEO
COUNTY. ALSO, MRS. LAGERGREN WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECIATE
YOUR RETURNING HER CALL TO YOU. SHE CAN BE REACHED IN

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PAGE 02 STATE 229935

STOCKHOLM AT THE FOLLOWING NUMBER: 08/755-5826.

WITH BEST PERSONAL REGARDS, AMBASSADOR RODNEY KENNEDY-
MINOTT. VANCE

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MILLS CHARLES N
79 STATE 235611

02/28/81 073454 PRINTER: LI

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INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 /012 R

DRAFTED BY EUR/NE.DWOOLFLEY:LP

APPROVED BY EUR/NE:RLFUNSETH

-----080788 081349Z /43

R 072040Z SEP 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

INFO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

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E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE

REF.: STATE 234306

PROFESSOR VON DARDEL TOLD EUR/NE OFFICER SEPTEMBER 6 THAT
PRESS CONFERENCE DESCRIBED PARA 4 REFTEL WOULD NOT TAKE
PLACE BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTY IN ARRANGING ADEQUATE PRESS
ATTENDANCE DURING AVAILABLE TIME FRAME. VANCE

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21

MILLS CHARLES N
79 LONDON 20595

02/28/81 073523 PRINTER: LI

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ACTION EURE-12

INFO OCT-01 NEA-07 ADS-00 HA-05 CIAE-00 INR-10 NSAE-00
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-----008727 212354Z /64

R 191219Z OCT 79

FM AMEMBASSY LONDON

TO AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

INFO SECSTATE WASHDC 3590

AMEMBASSY TEL AVIV

UNCLAS LONDON 20595

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: WALLENBERG CASE.

REF: STOCKHOLM 3601

REGRET WE WERE UNABLE TO REACH JOHN BIERMAN IN LONDON.

WE HAVE RECENTLY LEARNED FROM BBC THAT HE IS CURRENTLY

IN TEL AVIV. PHONE NUMBER NOT AVAILABLE BUT ADDRESS BBC

HAS FOR HIM IS P.O. BOX 11078, TEL AVIV.

BREWSTER

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MILLS CHARLES N
79 STATE 298997

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INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 HA-05 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-10

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APPROVED BY EUR/NE:DWOOLFLEY, ACTING

EUR/SOV:JDOANE

-----077014 172128Z /64

R 171600Z NOV 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

INFO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

LIMITED OFFICIAL USE STATE 298997

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJECT:SWEDISH GOVERNMENT PUBLICATION OF WALLENBERG PAPERS

1. MINISTER BORGLUND OF SWEDISH EMBASSY TOLD DEPARTMENT OFFICER NOVEMBER 14 THAT A SPECIAL GROUP WITHIN SWEDISH GOVERNMENT IS REVIEWING DOCUMENTS IN WALLENBERG CASE WITH A VIEW TO PUBLISHING IN JANUARY 1980 THOSE DEALING WITH 1944 TO 1949 PERIOD.

2. HE ASSURED DEPARTMENT OFFICER THAT USG WOULD BE CONSULTED IF THE GOS WERE TO DESIRE TO PUBLISH ANY CLASSIFIED USG DOCUMENT. VANCE

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MILLS CHARLES N
79 STATE 332439

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CONFIDENTIAL

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PAGE 01 STATE 332439

ORIGIN EURE-12

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 HA-05 CIAE-00 DODE-00 PM-05 H-01
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APPROVED BY EUR/NE:DWOOLFLEY, ACTING
EUR/P:WGEHRON
EUR/SOV:OCLYATT

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P R 272312Z DEC 79

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM PRIORITY

INFO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

C O N F I D E N T I A L STATE 332439

E.O. 12065: GDS 12/27/85 (WOOLFLEY, DUFOUR)

TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJECT: CBS NEWS REPORT ON WALLEMBERG CASE

1. (C - ENTIRE TEXT).

2. CBS NEWS EVENING OF DECEMBER 26 CARRIED A REPORT SEVERAL MINUTES LONG ON WALLEMBERG CASE. FACTUAL TREATMENT INCLUDED NARRATION OF HIS WORLD WAR II EXPLOITS; INTERVIEWS WITH MRS. LAGERGREN, ANNETTE LANTOS, AND TOM LANTOS; MENTION OF RECENT ABRAHAM KALINSKI AND JAN KAPLAN REPORTS; AND TV CLIP OF PRESIDENT CARTER MAKING HIS OCTOBER 13 RADIO INTERVIEW REMARKS. REPORT STATED US HAD APPROACHED THE SOVIETS TO CLARIFY THE MATTER. (WE ARE ENDEAVORING TO GETTEXT OF REPORT AND WILL POUCH IF SUCCESSFUL.)

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PAGE 02 STATE 332439

3. THE FOLLOWING CONTINGENCY PRESS GUIDANCE WAS PREPARED FOR THE DEPARTMENT SPOKESMAN'S USE DECEMBER 27. QUESTION WAS NOT RAISED.

3. BEGIN TEXT: QUESTION: CAN YOU COMMENT ON THE CBS NEWS REPORT OF DECEMBER 26 ON THE CASE OF RAOUL WALLEMBERG, A SWEDEN WHO WORKED TO SAVE JEWS IN HUNGARY IN THE LAST DAYS OF WORLD WAR II AND WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY IMPRISONED BY THE SOVIETS?

ANSWER: WE FOLLOW VERY CLOSELY ALL REPORTS ON THE WALLEMBERG CASE. WE HAVE RAISED THE CASE WITH THE SOVIETS, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO TAKE EVERY APPROPRIATE OPPORTUNITY TO PURSUE IT. END TEXT. VANCE
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80 STATE 12405

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PAGE 01 STATE 012405

ORIGIN HA-05

INFO OCT-00 ADS-00 /005 R

DRAFTED BY HA/HR:JGREENWALD:DIW

APPROVED BY HA:PDERIAN

HA/HR:CBSALMON, JR.

-----093577 170757Z /12

P 170107Z JAN 80

FM SECSTATE WASHDC

TO FREE RAOUL WALLENBERG COMMITTEE C/O KAPLAN 326

EAST 51ST ST NEW YORK NEW YORK 10022

UNCLAS STATE 012405

E.O. 12065

TAGS.

SJECT:

RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS ONE OF THE GREAT HUMANITARIAN HEROES
OF WORLD WAR TWO. HE GAVE SELFLESSLY OF HIMSELF TO SAVE
THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE AND DISAPPEARED IN STILL UNEXPLAINED
CIRCUMSTANCES THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO SHORTLY AFTER THE
SOVIETS DROVE THE NAZIS FROM BUDAPEST. I COMMEND YOUR
EFFORTS TO KEEP AWARENESS OF HIS WORK AND IMPORTANCE
FRESH. ON BEHALF OF THE FAMILY, OF THOSE HE SAVED AND
OF ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SUFFERED FOR THEIR CHAMPIONING OF
HUMAN RIGHTS, THE ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH THE FACTS OF THIS
TRAGIC MYSTERY MUST CONTINUE. SINCERELY,
PATRICIA M. DERIAN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS.

VANCE

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80 STOCKHOLM 294

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ACTION EURE-12

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ICA-11 HA-05 SR-04 IO-14 ACDA-12 /102 W

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FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 8868

INFO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

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E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, SW, UR

SUBJ: HUMAN RIGHTS: 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF RAOULWALLENBERG'S
DISAPPEARANCE

1. SUMMARY: OBSERVATION OF THE 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF
RAOUL WALLENBERG'S ARREST IN BUDAPEST HAS BROUGHT FORTH
A STATEMENT FROM FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN THAT THE
CASE IS STILL ACTIVE, A DEMONSTRATION OUTSIDE THE
SOVIET EMBASSY, AND AN APPEAL FOR ABOYCOTT OF THE
MOSCOW OLYMPIC GAMES. THE WALL- BERG FEDERATION HAS
CONFIRMED ITS PLANS TO ARR/ LE A PUBLIC HEARING IN
STOCKHOLM IN MAY. RAOUL WALLENBERG HAS ALSO BEEN PRO-
POSED AS RECIPIENT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE BY A
SWEDISH POLITICIAN. PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS
ON THE POST-WWII HANDLING OF THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR
MAY SOON BE RELEASED BY THE GOS. END SUMMARY.

2. FOREIGN MINISTER ULLSTEN MADE THE FOLLOWING STATE-
MENT ON JANUARY 16; QUOTE. TOMORROW IT IS 35 YEARS
AGO THAT RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS APPREHENDED IN BUDAPEST
BY THE SOVIET MILITARY. THESE DAYS PEOPLES IN MANY
COUNTRIES ARE REMINDED ABOUT RAOUL WALLENBERG'S

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HEROIC AND SELF-SACRIFICING CONTRIBUTIONS. HE SAVED
THOUSANDS OF JEWS FROM A CERTAIN DEATH IN NAZI EXTER-
MINATION CAMPS. THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS EVER
SINCE 1945 TRIED TO CREATE A CLEAR PICTURE OF RAOUL
WALLENBERG'S FATE. REPEATED REQUESTS HAVE BEEN MADE
TO THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RESULT. THE
DEMAND FOR A COMPLETE REPORT THEREFORE REMAINS UNCHANGED.
END QUOTE.

3. THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS IN BOTH STOCKHOLM AND
GOTEBORG ON JANUARY 17. IN STOCKHOLM SOME 500 PERSONS
MARCHED TO THE SOVIET EMBASSY, WHERE THEY ATTEMPTED TO
PRESENT A PETITION APPEALING FOR RAOUL WALLENBERG'S
REUNIFICATION WITH HIS FAMILY IN SWEDEN. FROM BEHIND
LOCKED GATES, A SOVIET EMBASSY OFFICIAL DECLARED THAT
THIS WAS A MATTER WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN DEALT WITH AT

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80 STOCKHOLM 294

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THE FOREIGN MINISTRY AND REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE PETITION.

4. INGRID GARDE-WIDEMAR, PRESIDENT OF THE RECENTLY-FORMED SWEDISH RAOUL WALLENBERG FEDERATION,

IN A SPEECH TO THE DEMONSTRATORS, APPEALED TO ATHLETES NOT TO GO TO MOSCOW FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

5. ALSO, RECENTLY, THE SWEDISH PRESS HAS REPORTED THAT THERE IS A NEW WITNESS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR.

THIS PERSON, WHO WISHES TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS, REPORTEDLY CLAIMS THAT IN 1978 HE WAS TOLD BY A KGB OFFICER IN THE SOVIET UNION OF A SWEDE WHO HAD BEEN TRYING TO GET OUT OF THE USSR FOR 34 YEARS.

6. THE WALLENBERG FEDERATION PLANS, TOGETHER WITH THE SAKHAROV COMMITTEE, TO ARRANGE A HEARING ON THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR IN STOCKHOLM THIS MAY. ABRAHAM

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KALINSKI REPORTEDLY WILL COME TO STOCKHOLM FOR THIS, AND PERHAPS OTHER "WITNESSES" AS WELL.

7. THE GOS ANNOUNCED SOME WEEKS AGO PLANS TO RELEASE PREVIOUSLY CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS IN THE WALLENBERG AFFAIR COVERING THE EARLY POST-WAR YEARS, PERHAPS BEGINNING IN JANUARY, BUT THESE HAVE NOT YET BEGUN TO APPEAR.

8. A SWEDISH LIBERAL PARTY MP, OLLE WASTERBERG, RECENTLY PROPOSED TO THE NORWEGIAN NOBEL COMMITTEE THAT IT AWARD THE 1980 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE TO WALLENBERG.

KENNEDY-MINOTT

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80 STOCKHOLM 555

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ACTION EUR-01

INFO OCT-01 ADS-00 HA-05 CIAE-00 DODE-00 INR-10
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FM AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9029

INFO AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

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EO 12065: N/A

TAGS: SHUM, UR, SW

SUBJECT: POST-WAR WALLENBERG DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED

1. SUMMARY: SECRET DOCUMENTS ABOUT THE RAOUL WALLENBERG CASE, DATING FROM THE PERIOD 1945-49, WERE RELEASED BY THE GOS ON JANUARY 31. THE IMMEDIATE REACTION OF THE MEDIA TO THE NOW PUBLIC INFORMATION HAS BEEN STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY MATTERS WERE HANDLED IN THE FIRST YEARS AFTER WALLENBERG'S DISAPPEARANCE. END SUMMARY.

2. ALL BUT A FEW DOCUMENTS FROM THE YEARS 1945-49 HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED -- 1900 PAGES IN ALL. WITHOUT SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION, THESE DOCUMENTS WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN RELEASED UNTIL THE END OF THE CENTURY. ONE COMPLETE SET HAS BEEN POUCHED TO EUR/NE.

3. THE FIRST REACTION OF THE SWEDISH MEDIA HAS BEEN UNANIMOUS STRONG CRITICISM OF THE WAY THE WALLENBERG CASE WAS HANDLED BY THE GOS. AMBASSADOR STAFFAN SODERBLOM (WHO SERVED IN MOSCOW 1944-46) AND FM OSTEN UNDEN ARE SINGLED OUT. THE MEDIA DISCERN FOUR INSTANCES WHEN RAOUL WALLENBERG WAS LET DOWN BY SWEDISH AUTHORITIES:

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(A) ON APRIL 12, 1945, SODERBLOM DECLINED A US OFFER TO ASSIST SWEDEN IN A JOINT DEMARCHE TO THE SOVIET FOREIGN OFFICE;

(B) SODERBLOM MET IN PERSON WITH STALIN ON JUNE 14, 1946. WHEN WALLENBERG WAS MENTIONED, SODERBLOM SAID THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT WALLENBERG HAD BEEN KILLED IN HUNGARY OR HAD DIED IN AN ACCIDENT;

(C) SWEDEN'S CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN 1947, ULF BARCK-HOLST, REPORTED TO THE MFA THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD HINTED TO HIM THAT THEY WERE WILLING TO EXCHANGE WALLENBERG FOR SOVIET SPIES IN SWEDISH PRISONS. THE FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME, OSTEN UNDER, SAID "NO;"

(D) AMBASSADOR ROLF SOHLMAN DECLINED YET ANOTHER OFFER FROM THE U.S. TO MAKE A JOINT DEMARCHE IN 1949.

4. COMMENT: IN THE INTERST OF PROVIDING HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE, IT IS USEFUL TO RECALL THAT SWEDEN IN THOSE DAYS BOTH FELT THREATENED BY THE USSR AND HARBORED A SINCERE HOPE THAT IT

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EVENTUALLY WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH OPEN AND FRUITFUL
RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIETS.

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ACTION EUR-12

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FM AMEMBASSY MOSCOW

TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 4347

INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

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E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PINT, SHUM, CSCE, UR

SUBJECT: RAOUL WALLENBERG -- TRANSMITTAL OF PETITION
TO USSR FOREIGN MINISTRY

1. ON AUGUST 12 THE EMBASSY TRANSMITTED TO THE USSR
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS A PETITION RECEIVED
VIA SENATOR HOWARD CANNON CALLING FOR THE RELEASE
OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG. TEXT OF

LETTER FOLLOWS:

MR. OLEG SOKOLOV

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, USA DEPARTMENT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MOSCOW, USSR

DEAR MR. SOKOLOV:

SENATOR HOWARD W. CANNON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMERCE,
SCIENCE AND TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED
STATES SENATE, HAS REQUESTED THE EMBASSY TO TRANSMIT
THE ENCLOSED PETITIONS SIGNED BY RESIDENTS OF THE

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STATE OF NEVADA TO THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR.

WE WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS IN BRINGING THIS PETITION TO THE
ATTENTION OF THE APPROPRIATE SOVIET AUTHORITIES.

SINCERELY,

EDWARD DJEREJIAN

ACTING COUNSELOR OF EMBASSY FOR POLITICAL AFFAIRS

TEXT OF CHARGE'S LETTER TO SENATOR CANNON BEING SENT

SEPTTEL. GARRISON

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ACTION H-02

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TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 4348

INFO AMCONSUL LENINGRAD

AMEMBASSY STOCKHOLM

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H PASS: HONORABLE HOWARD W. CANNON, MEMBER OF U.S.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, DC 20510

DEPARTMENT FOR EUR SOV

E.O. 12065: N/A

TAGS: PINT, SHUM, CSCE, UR

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL CORRESPONDENCE: LETTER TO
SENATOR CANNON

1. DEAR SENATOR CANNON:

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE HAS SENT US YOUR LETTER OF
JUNE 23, 1980, TO SECRETARY MUSKIE REGARDING THE FATE
OF SWEDISH DIPLOMAT RAOUL WALLENBERG.

ON AUGUST 12, 1980, THIS EMBASSY SENT THE PETITIONS
WHICH ACCOMPANIED YOUR LETTER TO THE USSR MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WITH OUR REQUEST THAT THEY BE
BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE APPROPRIATE SOVIET
AUTHORITIES.

I MUST REPORT TO YOU THAT OUR PREVIOUS APPROACHES ON
THE WALLENBERG CASE, INCLUDING A NUMBER MADE THIS

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YEAR, HAVE SO FAR NOT SUCCEEDED IN CLARIFYING THE
FATE OF THE SWEDISH DIPLOMAT. WE ARE SATISFIED, HOWEVER,
THAT THE SOVIETS HAVE A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF OUR
VIEWS, AND WE WILL CONTINUE TO RAISE THIS ISSUE AS
SUITABLE OPPORTUNITIES PRESENT THEMSELVES.

SINCERELY,

MARK GARRISON, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES. GARRISON

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